

Rock Products

DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION
OF ROCK AND ITS PRODUCTS

Vol. V. No. 19.

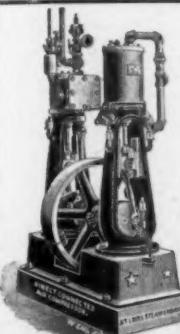
LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

STONE EDITION

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

—FOR—

Rapid Rubbing, Sawing,
and Turning Granite,
Marble, Slate, Onyx,
Hard and Soft Stones



STAR AIR COMPRESSOR

Manufactured by

St. Louis Steam
Engine Co.

15 S. Commercial St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

* Write for catalogue
especially for the retail
Monument trade.

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

—MANUFACTURED BY—

VULCAN GRIT WORKS - ZANESVILLE, OHIO
C. H. JONES, QUINCY, MASS. New England Agent.

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

—IS—

A Superior Article. Let
Us Prove It. Write Us
Now For Samples and
Prices :: :: :: ::

Come Easy

Inquiries

"ROCK PRODUCTS"
Advertising Columns.

MICHAEL COHEN,

St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

For patching all kinds of Limestones,

"DUGAN'S INVISIBLE PATCHER,"

For repairing marble, granite, sandstones, etc.

"MEYER'S GERMAN CEMENT AND LIQUID."

Directions for using with every can.

Stock constantly on hand. There are no better materials on the market. "Nash's Cubing Book."

IT'S UP TO YOU!

—this space.

Wardwell Electric and Steam Stone Channellers

GADDERS, STEAM DRILLS, BLOCK WAGONS, DERRICKS, WIRE ROPE,

QUARRY EQUIPMENT OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM STONE CUTTER COMPANY,

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BALFOUR PINK GRANITE

A beautiful pink granite of uniform color and texture for
mausoleums and large monuments. Shipments to Westerly and
Quincy testify to its superior qualities. Bases in car lots at
about half what you have been paying elsewhere.

BALFOUR QUARRY COMPANY, Salisbury, N. C.

PULSOMETER STEAM PUMPS

SEE ADV. PAGE 9

See Record of Dallett Plug Drill, Page 57.

WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION—

If you expect to do Business.

Green River Stone

THE STONE THAT GETS WHITE.

CADEN STONE CO., 411 to 425 E. Ohio St., Evansville, Ind.

Blocks Sawed, Planed and
Cut Stone for Building and
Monumental Purposes.

Send Plans for Estimates in
all kinds of Stone.

Let Us Help You.

"Rock Products" Advertisers don't Lie, ask them if it Pays.

*# Lincoln
Quality
is HONEST Quality*

after
15
years

One of our customers in Newark, New Jersey, says "We believe your Gang Saw is absolutely the best on the market." They have used our machinery fifteen years.

These are the stone-workers that buy our

Let us quote you, anyway, on this or any machine to work stone.
Ask for Catalog K—or state your needs.

Stone Working Machinery
for the "Missouri Family"
—people that sit back and say
—"Come on now—Show me!"

Standard Size Gang Saw

The saw that handles a block of stone 10' x 6' x 6"—we make bigger sizes, too, of course. With steel frame this gang weighs ten (short) tons—with timber frame, twelve. No similar tool built so heavy—none so

strong—and yet less power makes it cut more stone per day than any saw that costs so little.

Absolutely up to the most exacting modern requirements—a saw fit for even your plant. Want details now?

LINCOLN IRON WORKS
RUTLAND, VERMONT

PITTSBURG CRUSHED STEEL CO., Ltd.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

Diamond
Crushed
Steel



Diamond
Steel
Emery

Angular in shape, made from high-grade Crucible Steel. Tough and lasting. Saws, Rubs, Grinds, Polishes Granite, Stone, Marble, Brick, etc. Does it cheaper and faster than any other Abrasive. Write for prices and samples.

Sole Agents for Celebrated "Samson" Chilled Shot.
Samples and prices furnished on application.

THERE ARE NO OTHERS.

To be a Mixer, a machine must be able to **MIX** something. The market is full of cylinders on wheels that will roll mud into balls and discharge a lump mass intended to be concrete, but they are not mixers.

We have dozens of letters in our office—unsolicited letters—from contractors who have operated

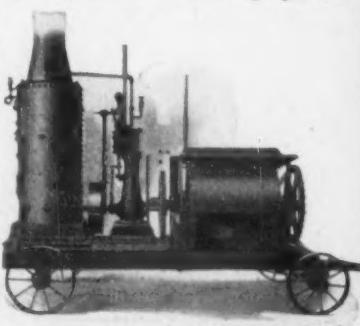
The American Mixer

saying that for jobs big and little—sidewalks, fence posts, pavements, bridges and re-enforced concrete construction—The American Mixer is the one dependable one. There are no others.

Our machine is not simple at the expense of efficiency. Nor is it complicated, nor of delicate mechanism, but it has enough parts to insure a thorough mix of **Any** thing that is put into the hopper, whether it be plaster, cement or mortar.

We want to tell you what actual users think of The American Mixer. We want to send you some of those letters, some half-tone cuts, descriptive matter and OUR GUARANTEE.

You owe it to yourself to investigate this before buying. It costs nothing to investigate—investigations are common now-a-days. Just give us a chance to **show** you. We'll sell you a mixer then. Ask for Catalog "I".



The International F. and Fireproofing Co.
Columbus, Ohio.

AIR Compressors
Stone Tools
of every description.
Catalogue Gratis.
American Air Compressor Works, 26 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.





Rock Products

DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION
OF ROCK AND ITS PRODUCTS

Vol. V. No. 19.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

STONE EDITION

THE MADISON CONVENTION.

Second Semi-Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Granite and Marble Dealers' Association.

"IT WAS GOOD TO BE THERE."

Madison, Wis., August 16.—The second semi-annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Marble and Granite Dealers' Association has been in session in this city for three days. The official sessions were held in the County Supervisors' room of the court house, and the delegates, together with the ladies and the attending visitors, have been the feature at the different hotels. They have had each day a special social entertainment in the shape of out-door trips and steamboat rides upon the lakes. The semi-annual or summer meeting of this association is known as "the ladies' meeting" for the official invitation that goes out to the members is worded so as to include the wives and families of the members.

Mr. Fred M. Schlimgen, of this city, has been the president of the association since its organization and he and his good wife at their home have been the entertainers of their friends in the monumental trade. The representation of retail dealers from all parts of the State is quite large and this association is doing a good work in the State of Wisconsin, as it has become the model for similar organizations in many other States.

"It has been a very enjoyable affair," remarked each of the departing delegates, when speaking of the Madison convention, and at the same time it is stated that no feature of the business program was slighted in any way for all the questions that were listed for discussion were thoroughly considered and disposed of before adjournment each day. The Wisconsin monument dealers, while firmly believing in the principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and just as clearly explained by their actions here that they believe in "finishing well their work first, to make play taste all the sweeter." An account of the session in detail follows:

THE ATTENDANCE.

Wisconsin retailers were well represented by the following: Amberg, Emil Mundt, Pike River Granite Co.; Beaver Dam, J. W. Miller; Elkhorn, R. J. McDonald; Fort Atkinson, Leonard Neis; Grand Rapids, R. A. Weeks, of Weeks & Weeks; Green Bay, Carl Manthey; Hartford, F. M. LeCount; Janesville, Frank Freeborn; Madison, Fred Schlimgen and wife, and Mike Schlimgen; Milwaukee, August Kringel and wife, of The Milwaukee Monument Co.; Albert J. Kringel; Anton M. Lohr and wife, of Lohr & Weifenbach; John Zimmerman and wife, of John Zimmerman & Co.; Monroe, D. C. Ryan; Oshkosh, H. F. Wenrich and wife; Plymouth, J. F. Kaunzner, G. F. Kegler and wife, of The Plymouth Marble Works; Portage, R. S. Stotzer, of Stotzer Bros.; Prairie du Chien, J. S. Armstrong; Racine, W. A. Crotsenberg; Randolph, Charles Arnspach; Reedsburg, S. A. Collins

and wife, Misses Carrie and Eva Collins; Sheboygan, Henry Scheele, Jr.; Stoughton, Simon Lee; Waterloo, Alex Archie, of Archie Bros.; Wausau, Fred J. DeVoe and wife and Misses Winifred, Agnes and Maude DeVoe.

The Illinois Delegation consisted of: F. X. Goscelin, of Milwaukee Monument Co.; R. J. Haight, *Monumental News*; John Harris, of Watertown Marble Co., and Miss Harris; F. W. Hosler and wife, of Foster & Hosler; J. F. Jones, of The Rutland-Florence Marble Co.; J. L. Marsh and P. H. McCue, of The Vermont Marble Co., and Miss Marguerite McCue; Chas. H. More, all of Chicago, together with John M. Bachelder and wife, and A. B. George, of George Bros., from Dixon, and L. Homtich, of Galena.

There were also present H. G. Moody and wife, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; W. O. Willison, of E. C. Willison Co., Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass.; L. N. Stroch, of Chas. S. Baldwin, Zanesville, Ohio; H. J. Twing,

"On behalf of the citizens and the city government of Madison, it is my pleasure to welcome you to our midst. This is a young city. It was never a walled city. It has no gates and never had a lock or I would give you a key to it. As I look into your faces I observe assembled here a very intelligent body of business men graced with quite a sprinkling of ladies who are no less interested in the proceedings no doubt than the members themselves. I am sure that your deliberations here will result in lasting good to yourselves as well as the serving of the best interests of the public at large. Madison located upon a strip of ground between two beautiful lakes, constitutes of herself one grand park, and you have done well to select our city for your mid-summer meeting. I hope that you will enjoy yourselves in the social features which I understand have been mapped out by your committee on program and if there is one thing Madison is famous for, it is the fishing in our lakes. However, I would not advise anyone to go fishing to-day, for I have just been trying it myself for several hours, and in spite of the fact that I consulted all the authorities on the subject of baits, I did not secure a single bite.

"As chief executive of the city of Madison, I thank you for selecting this city for your meeting place and feel assured that you will not have anything to regret for the choice you have made." (Applause.)

President Schlimgen called upon Mr. S. A. Collins, the secretary of the association, who is also the Mayor of Reedsburg, Wis., to reply to the address of welcome from the Mayor of Madison.

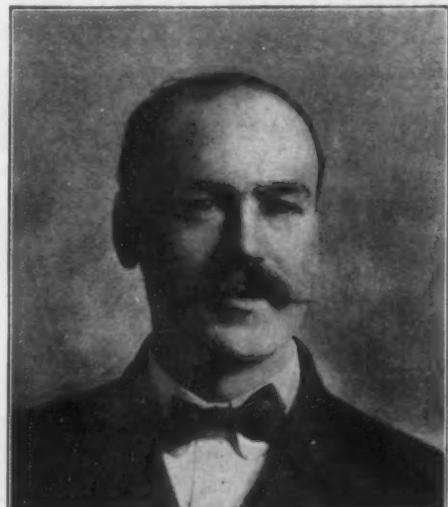
RESPONSE BY MR. COLLINS.

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the association I wish to thank the Mayor for the many kind courtesies extended to us, and I am safe to predict that the conduct of our members will be such that we will be twice welcome. On this, the occasion of our second semi-annual meeting, we take great pleasure in meeting with you at Madison, our capitol city, known as the most beautiful spot on earth.

"Mr. Mayor, the purpose of our organization is educational and social in its precepts. Our business, by nature, is of the sacred order; to perpetuate the memory and beautify the last resting place of our dead, is a duty we owe to future generations.

"Gentlemen of the convention! In the conduct of our business we should look farther than the money standpoint; while it is true we must exact legitimate profit in order that we may maintain and educate our families, attain social positions and discharge our duty to State and Government, yet there still remains this duty, to so qualify ourselves that we may be able to select the most durable and beautiful materials and imbue into it, that breath of life, art, beauty and character; so erect as to be substantial as the hills and as enduring as time.

"Histories, if you please, of the countless thousands gone to their reward; these monuments erected by loving hearts and tender hands, oftentimes at great hardships and privations, will in a short time—as are now the monuments of the



FRED M. SCHLIMGEN, PRESIDENT, MADISON, WIS.
of Barre, and E. R. Fletcher, of Hardwick, Vt.,
and Fred K. Irvine, Rock Products, Louisville, Ky.

OPENING SESSION, AUGUST 14.

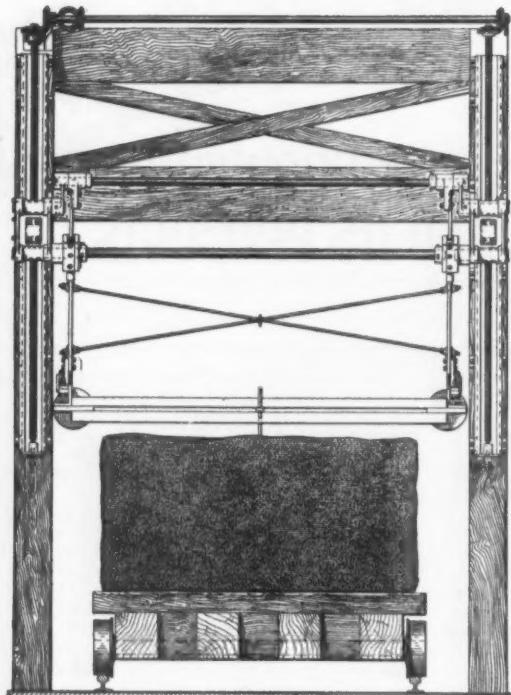
Although it was sizzling hot on Tuesday afternoon, there was a nice breeze blowing which seemed to be part of the environment in the beautiful capitol of Wisconsin, so that humanity never suffers, no matter what the mercury may be doing inside of the glass tube in the shade.

All the delegates were promptly in their places and the room for holding the convention was admirably adapted for the purpose because each member had a desk in front of him and an easy chair.

Promptly at 2 o'clock President Schlimgen called the convention to order, and after making a few appropriate remarks welcoming the association to his home city and briefly stating the principal points of development since the last meeting, he introduced the mayor of Madison, Mr. J. C. Schubert, who said:

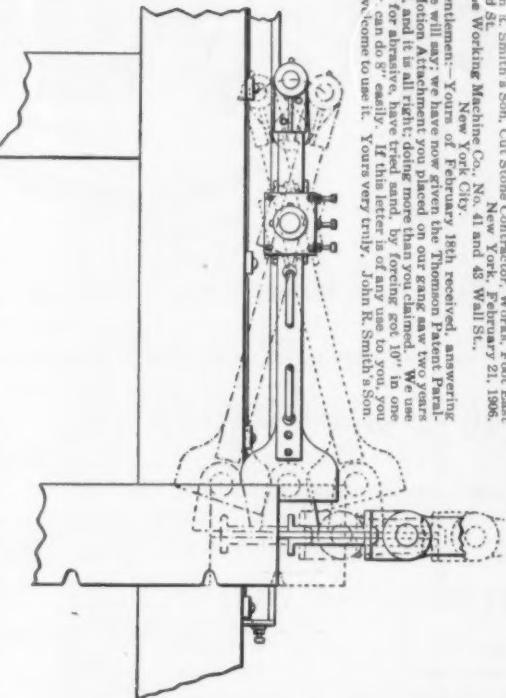
(Continued on Page 36.)

The Thomson Patent Parallel-Motion GANG and RIPS A SAW



These saws can be seen
in operation at any of
the following stone
yards:

CARR & BALL, Harrison, N. J.
J. J. SPURR & SON, Harrison, N. J.
DURRIE & DAVIDSON,
Harrison, N. J.
A. J. HOERNER & SONS,
Newark, N. J.
B. A. & G. N. WILLIAMS,
Washington, D. C.
BARR, THAW & FRASER,
Hoboken, N. J.
DAVID G. MORRISON,
L. I. City, N. Y.
JOHN R. SMITH'S SONS,
Ft. E, 103 7th St., New York City.
JAMES MUIR, Springfield, Mass.
KIRKPATRICK BROS.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
BUCK & GALLAGHER,
Philadelphia, Pa.
SOUTH SIDE STONE CO.,
Bloomington, Ind.
CONN. STEAM BROWNSTONE
CO.,
Portland, Conn.
EVERGREEN STEAM STONE
WORKS, Evergreen, N. Y.
J. H. HUTCHINSON,
St. Henri, Canada.
SEATTLE CUT STONE CON-
TRACTING CO., Seattle, Wash



John B. Smith's Son, Cut Stone Contractor, Works, Foot East
41 and 43 Wall Street, New York, February 21, 1906.
Gentlemen:—Yours of February 18th received, answering
in to you will say we have now given the Thomson Patent Parallel
Motion Attachment placed on our saws two years
ago, and it is all right, doing more than you claimed. We use
stone for about 60% to have strength, before going to 10° in one
hour. Can do 8° easily. If this writer is of no use to you, you
are welcome to use it. Yours very truly, John B. Smith's Son.

J. J. SPURR & SONS,
Harrison, N. J. February 20, 1906.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Replies to yours of February 15th, regarding Thomson Patent Parallel Motion Attachment will say: we have been using the two placed on our saws for the past three years, and during that time they have received hard usage. Have had to make some repairs this winter, but we are perfectly satisfied and highly recommend them. Yours truly,

JOSEPH J. SPURR & SONS.

JAMES MUIR,
Steam Stone Works,
Bay Street Avenue,
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Mass., Mar. 28, 1906.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Replies to yours of recent date, I am pleased to write the Thomson Patent Parallel Motion Stone saws you installed for me in August 1904, has proven itself satisfactory in every way. Sawing more than double we ever sawed in every kind of stone, and I do not see that it requires any more power.

You ask particularly for report as to granite, I am doing a granite job now. Have visited a number of plants where granite is being sawed and I must say I am sawing more and doing better work than any mill that is sawing granite that I know of.

You are at liberty to bring or send any one to see this saw when I believe all the above statements will be proven to their entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

JAMES MUIR.

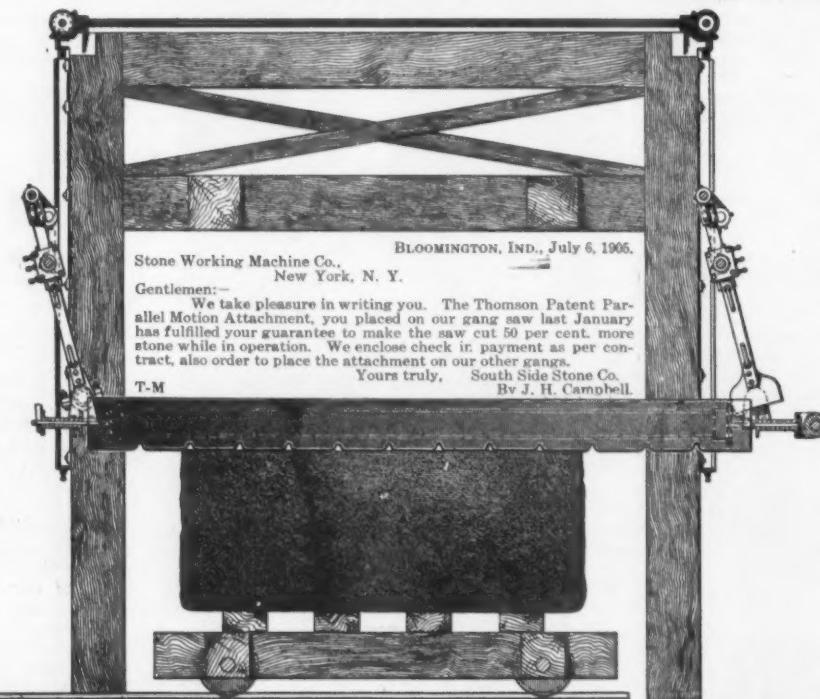
BUCK & GALLAGHER,
Cut Stone Contractor,
N. W. Cor. 9th and Wolf Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 24, 1906.
Mr. W. F. Ranney, Pres.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—Replies to yours asking if we can recommend the Thomson Attachment for stone gang saws, will say: ours is giving entire satisfaction: running smoothly and doing excellent sawing—we believe doubly what old saw did. Can't see but what our engine runs it as well as it did before change. We are sawing in limestone with four or five blades for 1ft. 8in. to 2ft. 8in. per hour, (using shot or crushed steel of course.) Will show saw to any one who wishes to examine it.

Yours truly,

BUCK & GALLAGHER,

Stone Working Machine Company



BLOOMINGTON, IND., July 6, 1906.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in writing you. The Thomson Patent Parallel Motion Attachment, you placed on our gang saw last January has fulfilled your guarantee to make the cut 50 per cent. more stone while in operation. We enclose check in payment as per contract, also order to place the attachment on our other gangs.

Yours truly, South Side Stone Co.

H. J. H. Campbell.

T-M

SOLE OWNER OF ALL PATENTS AND MANUFACTURING RIGHTS

W. F. RANNEY, Manager,

43 WALL ST., AND 43 EXCHANGE PL.,

New York City.

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.

The Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of recent date, would say: that we had such confidence in the Thomson attachment for stone saws that we put in the first two manufactured. We have had them in operation now nearly five years, and are pleased to say our judgment has been more than justified. We are confident there is nothing in the market equal to them. The cost for repairs has been practically nothing, and they continue to give every satisfaction. You may use this letter if it will help you in your sales. Yours very truly,

CARR & BALL,
111-121 Passaic Ave.
Harrison, N. J., Feb. 20, 1906.

WORKS:
Ave. A and 68th St., N. Y. City.
Mill and Orchard Sts., Astoria, L. I.
South Capitol and First St., Washington, D. C.
Ball Ground, Georgia.

New York, April 19, 1906.
Mr. W. F. RANNEY,
General Manager, Stone Working
Machine Co.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—In reply to the letter of inquiry you sent us with reference to the gang of saws furnished us at our yard at South Capitol and I Streets, Washington, D. C. will say, this gang is working very satisfactorily and is cutting about 60 per cent more than our other gangs under similar conditions in South Dover Marble. Up to the present time we have had very few repairs and we think very well of your machine. Yours very truly,

B. A. & G. N. WILLIAMS,
5 and 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y.
B. A. Williams, Pres.

Kirkpatrick Bros.
23d St. and Washington Ave.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1906.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Yours of 1st inst. received. In answer would state that we have had a complete new saw of yours in use for two years. It has been working very satisfactorily. We can saw more than twice what we could with the former gang saws, and require but little more power. Yours truly,
KIRKPATRICK BROS.

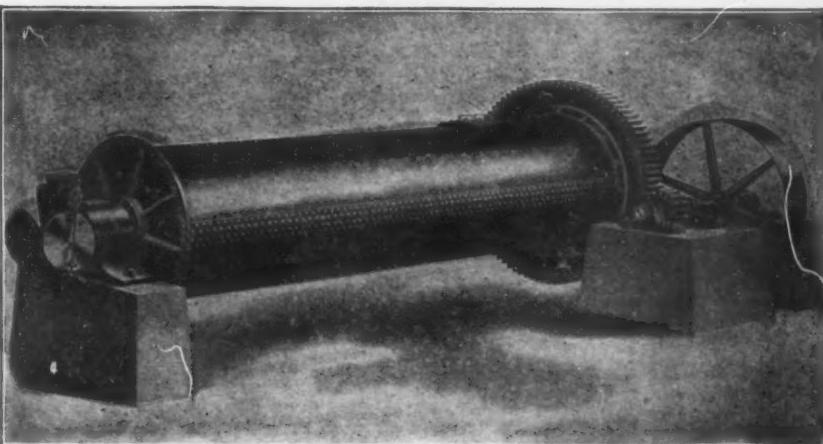
Power and Mining Machinery Co.

Cement-Making Machinery

We design and equip complete cement plants ready for operation, and of any desired capacity

**Rock Breakers, Crushers,
Dryers, Kilns,
Ball Mills, Tube Mills,
Ball-Tube Mills,
Elevators, Conveyors, etc.**

Write for specifications and estimates.



McCully Gyratory Rock and Ore Breakers

Sales Offices:

ATLANTA, GA., 1333 Candler Building.
BOSTON, MASS., State Mutual Building.
CHICAGO, ILL., First Nat. Bank Building.
COLUMBUS, O., 700 Columbus Svgs. & Tr. Bldg.

Works and General Offices:

CUDAHY, WIS.
(Suburb of Milwaukee)

Sales Offices:

DENVER, CO., 312 17th Street.
EL PASO, TEX., Guaranty Trust Bldg.
NEW YORK CITY, 52 William Street.
SALT LAKE CITY, Commercial Club Building.

Marvin Electric Drill

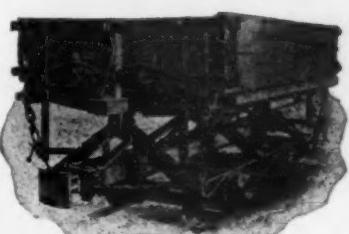
Simplest machines ever built for drilling rock. They have been in use 2100 days, averaging 15 hours per day and still giving entire satisfaction.

No electric motor.
No cams.
No machine shop.
Send for Catalog No. 4.



Marvin Electric Drill Company,
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

"THE OLIVER"



1½ yard, 2 yard,
4 yard and 6 yard

DUMP CARS

Cars for all Purposes.

One and Two Way Side Dump
and Rotary Dump Cars.

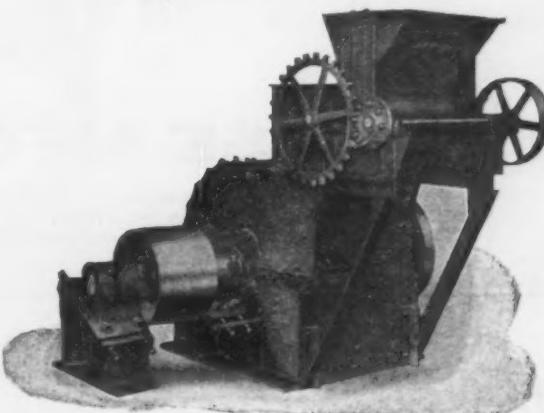
PATENTED RELEASING DOOR MECHANISM
AUTOMATIC COUPLERS, AIR BRAKES
Heavy Castings and Machine Work.

KNOXVILLE,
TENNESSEE

WM. J. OLIVER MFG. CO.,

Jeffrey Crusher

With Automatic Feed Device



A Valuable Addition, Machine Heavily Constructed
BUILT FOR WEAR.

Send for catalogue No. 30 for details.
Elevating, Conveying, Screening, Drilling, Mining,
Power Transmitting.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON ST. LOUIS DENVER

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.

NILES CRANES



One of the two 20-ton Niles Cranes, 75 ft. space, installed in yards of Milford Stone Co., Milford, Mass.

Built by

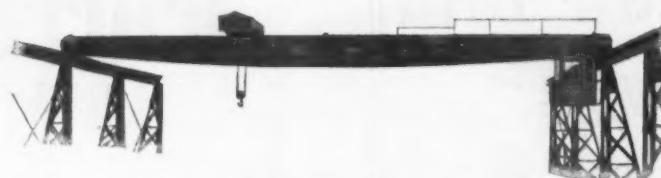
NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

111 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, London.

CRANES ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER HOISTS

All Types and Sizes of
Electric and Hand Pow-
er Cranes and Hoists.



For stone yards or stone
mills, out door or inside
service.

AC OR DC MOTORS

THE CASE MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.

NEW YORK:
McCALVE, RIMMER & CO.
85 Liberty St.

PITTSBURG:
A. W. WYCKOFF CO.
Farmers Bank Bldg.

CLEVELAND:
C. E. STAMP & CO.
New England Bldg.

CHICAGO:
F. S. HICKOK,
Marquette Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO:
LILLEY & THURSTON,
702 Atlas Building.



"MONARCH WIRE ROPE"

The Most Desirable Rope made for
Quarry and Contract Work. ☐ ☐

It is not the color of the Strand that makes Monarch Rope
so superior, but the material it is made out of. The Whyte
strand merely ensures your getting the right rope.

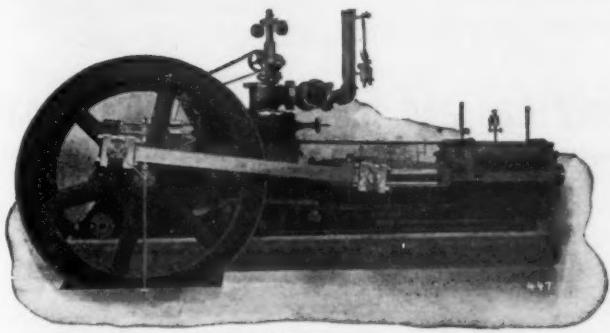
MACOMBER & WHYTE ROPE CO.,

19 and 21 S. Canal St., CHICAGO. 259 Atlantic Ave., BOSTON, MASS. 126 Center St., NEW YORK

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.

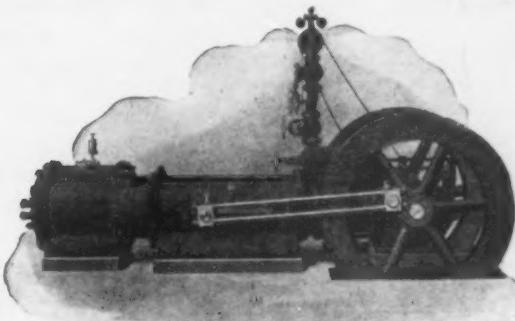


STRAIGHT LINE AIR COMPRESSORS



Class "A"

Simple in Design, with minimum number of parts and direct, positive application of power to resistance.
Self-Contained in type, permitting the simplest foundation, with low cost of installation.
Completely Accessible in every part, permitting inspection and adjustment without the removal of any part.
Easily Managed, ensuring high-class results over long periods without expert attendance.
Self-Regulating under all variations of load and operating conditions.
A Superior Type for all purposes demanding moderate capacity, good economy, great reliability and moderate cost of installation and up-keep.



Class "RC"

Rock Drills Channelers Stone Tools

INGERSOLL-RAND CO.

Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.

Pittsburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.

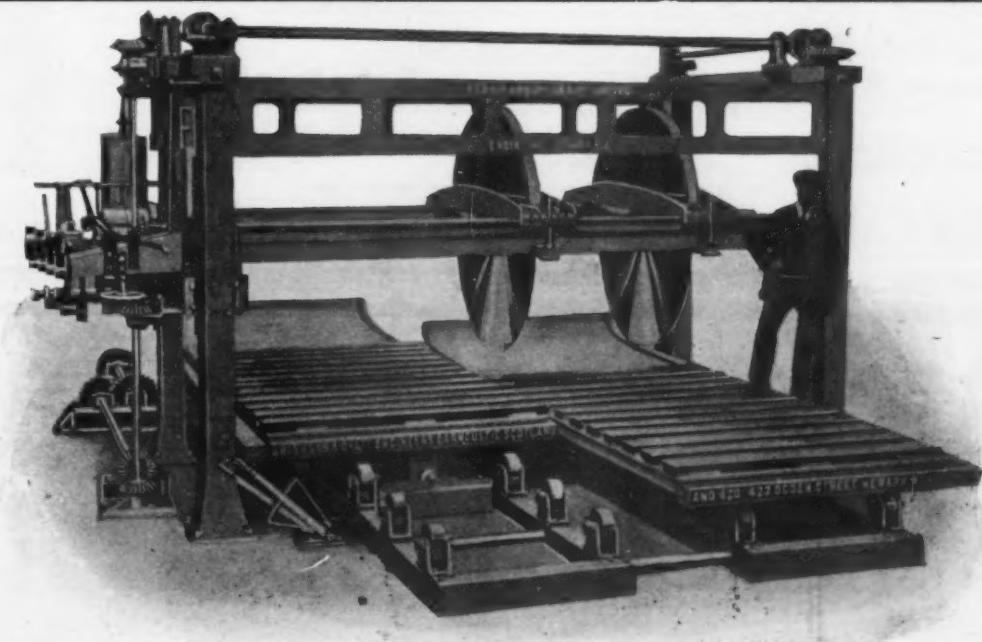
11 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

St. Louis, Mo.
Houghton, Mich.

El Paso, Tex.
Boston, Mass.

P 22

George Anderson & Co., (1905) Ltd.
Engineers and Ironfounders,
NEWARK, N. J.

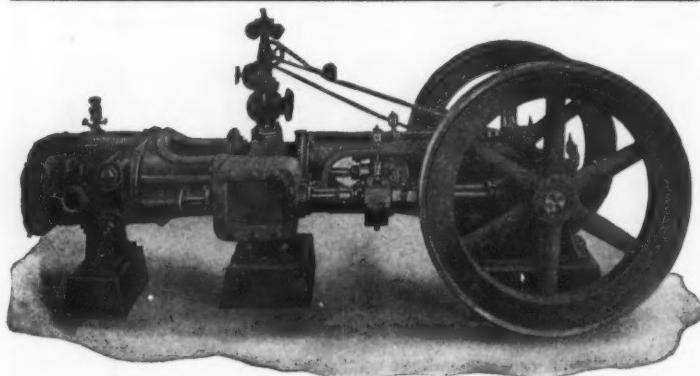


Rising and Falling
Diamond Saw,
having Two Saws
and Two Tables,
100 inches
Diameter.

The above is an illustration of our latest pattern Diamond Saw designed to meet the requirements of Stone Workers having a lot of checking to do. It also enables blocks of double the height to be dealt with. The whole of the movements are automatic, thus no time is lost in adjusting the blades. This is the largest Diamond Saw in the world.

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.

A GOOD MECHANIC KNOWS WHY



OUR FORK-FRAME STRAIGHT-LINE Air Compressors

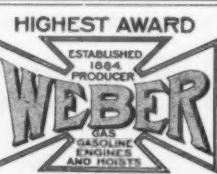
Last longer and run smoother than others. Also why the removal of the bearings from the neighborhood of the steam cylinders improves their running qualities.

Air Compressors—Steam driven, Belt driven and direct connection. Electric Motors for every conceivable service.

Full particulars are given in pamphlet. Send for it.

Clayton Air Compressor Works

114-118 Liberty St., NEW YORK

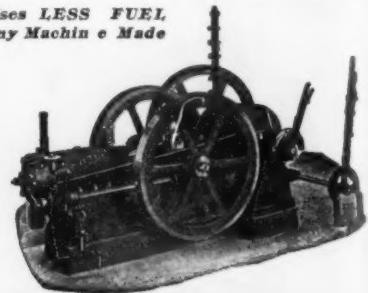


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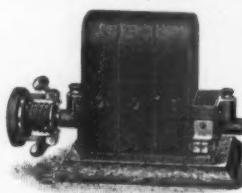
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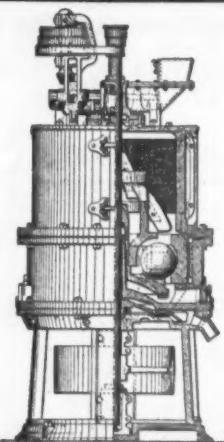
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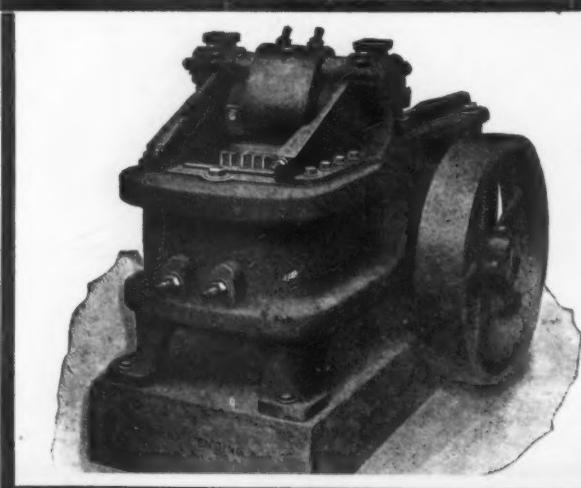
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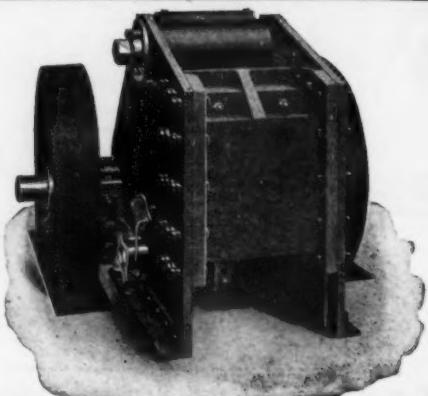


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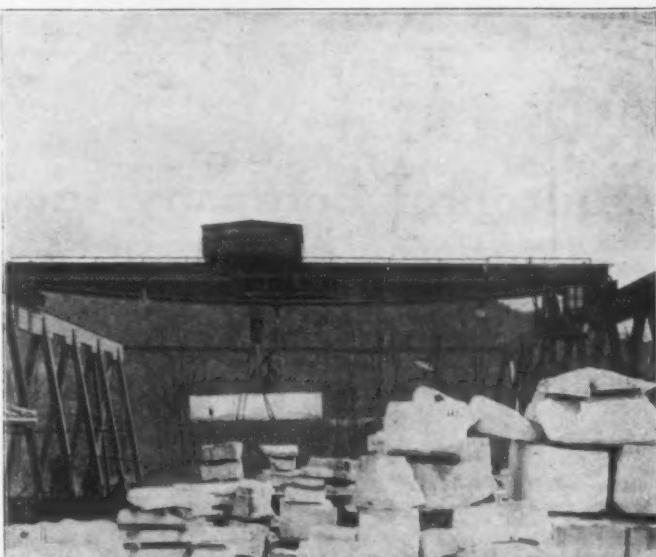
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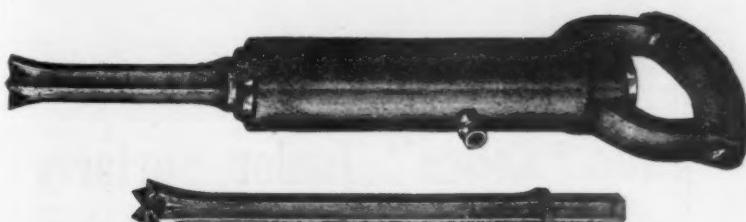
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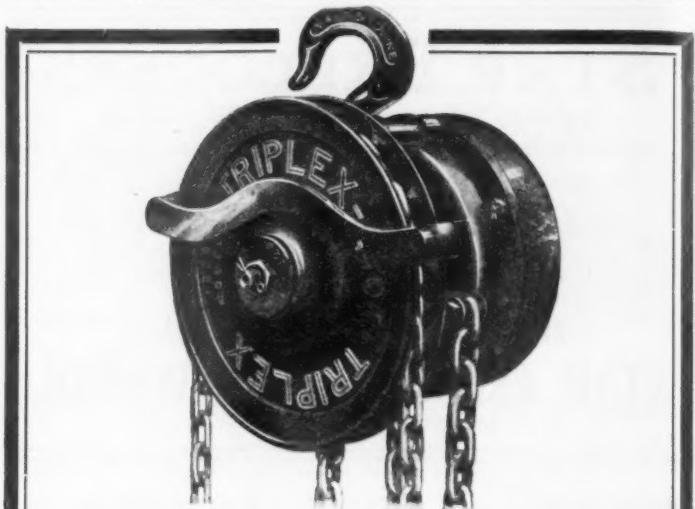
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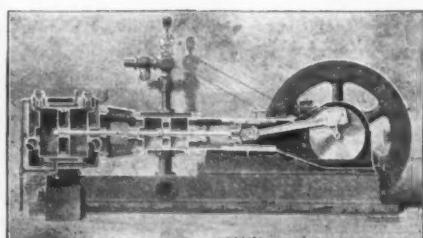
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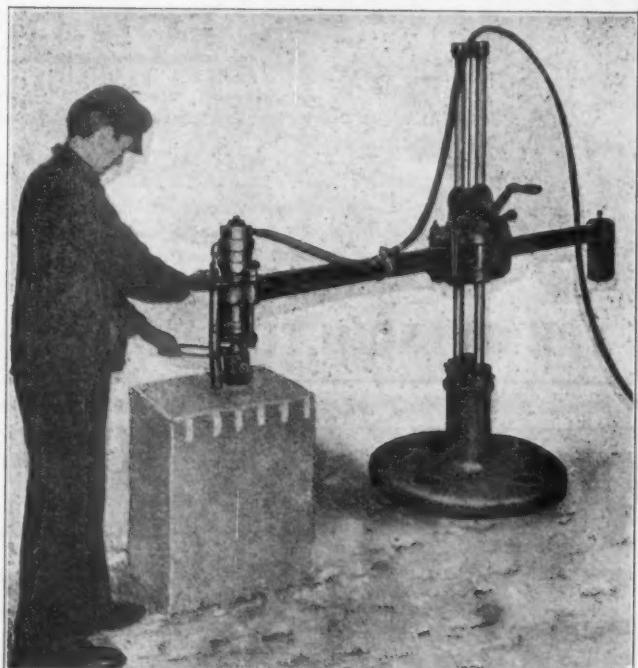
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SEMI-MONTHLY.

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Publishers.

E. H. DEFEBAUGH.....President.

A semi-monthly trade journal devoted to the interests of the manufacturers and dealers in rock products and kindred lines, including Lime, Cement, Salt, Sand, Slate, Granite, Marble, Sandstone, Grindstones, Artificial Stone, Emery Stone, Quarries, Monuments, Manganese, Asphalt, Phosphates, Plaster, Terra Cotta, Roofing and Roofing Tile, Coal, Oil, Mineral Wool, Brick, etc.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPT. 5, 1906.

Trade Schools for Apprentices.

With the present great pressure for skilled artisans in almost every line of human endeavor, the fallacy of the idea which has been promulgated by the trade unions becomes most apparent. The apprenticeship problem is the burning question in almost every trade. The monument man needs skilled carvers and letterers, the cut stone contractor is in need of efficient journeymen who can be depended upon not to waste expensive stock. Skilled masons are quite as scarce and the result is that we are confronted with the proposition of abandoning the progressive impetus of the times or provide some means in the shape of technical schools for the apprentices in every skillful craft. The prime object and cause of the attitude assumed by the labor leaders within the last few decades has been an artificial curtailment of the supply of skillful labor by choking off the apprentice to gain the beneficent result of increasing the wages of the journeyman who is already equipped with the necessary knowledge and accomplishments.

Even so, the wages of the skilled mechanic in every line have been advanced until the limit has been reached, and still there is more work than there are to be found laborers equipped with the necessary skill to perform it.

The mechanics who have refused to teach apprentices their craft have not accomplished by any means what they set out to do, for their obstructive methods have been the indirect cause

for the production of machinery for the purpose of displacing skilled labor than any other one element, and where the apprentices who could have learned the business had there been no obstruction, could have found employment, the machine has come and is turning out the work better than most of the journeymen were ever able to perform it.

The machine operator is not necessarily a well rounded mechanic, nor is it required that he shall know each division of the craft of which his machine work constitutes one of the members. The men who work with both hands and head are those that are now wanted in every line that utilizes human skill, and such men are not to be had for mere money.

There is an equation in the industrial world that we had just as well realize now as at any future time. The overpaid workman is just as bad an element in the industrial life of a nation as an underpaid workman. Artificial measures resorted to for the purpose of raising wages simply because a combination of workmen succeed in catching the employer in such a position that he is forced to meet their demand is always open for readjustment and nothing is so certain as is this readjustment to occur where the advanced price of labor reaches beyond its value. While the law of supply and demand undoubtedly has some bearing upon this equation, it is not the ultimate and final solution.

There is a distinct limit to the amount of productiveness or value which attaches to the efforts of every artisan, which remains for all time and obtains as long as his work shall stand. If the artisan is overpaid the work that he produces costs more than it is worth when finished, or more than any person is willing to give for it. He is not paid enough when the work produced contains so much apparent value that any speculator is willing to purchase it. The equation is correct when the work produced represents its own value and will find a purchaser at a figure fully up to the first cost after the work is completed and even for years afterwards.

To underpay the laborer is rank injustice and is a condition which has never and can hardly ever prevail in a country composed of freemen. To overpay a workman is quite as bad outside of the wilful waste of money, but to precisely give value for value is an ideal proposition which is very hard to arrive at under our present competitive system. The suggestion of trade schools seems to be the most feasible plan, for it gives the theoretical knowledge in conjunction with practical instruction and tends to the elevating of the mass of workmen to a plane where they can intelligently secure the recognition which their services and attainments entitle them to, and this without the slightest friction, inconvenience or contention with those who are already burdened with the other responsibilities of the industry of which they are a competent part.

The Future Looks Good.

The reports that we have from the cut stone trade indicate that practically every man who is engaged in that line of business is having a prosperous year with all the work his machines can turn out and plenty of estimating in the drafting room which gives promise of continued prosperity. There has been little trouble this season upon the score of strikes and the hearty co-operation of the stone cutter has meant both a profit for himself and his employer. The increase in wealth by the wonderful development of the country has given rein to broader ideas about expenditures and with the continuation of this era of prosperity it is to be expected that specifica-

tions for buildings constructed of stone will continue to be forthcoming, for it is in the days of prosperity that the builder feels inclined to invest in rich material and expensive decoration.

The rebuilding of our great cities is going on at a prodigious rate and yet we have not heard of any investments of this character that have not produced a very satisfactory dividend to the investor. Our builders have learned the lesson that the attractiveness and effectiveness of the building itself is the best guarantee of a satisfactory revenue therefrom, and for this reason if for no other the future of the cut stone business receives its most substantial promise.

The last great rush of the season to get the jobs completed and ready for the roofing proposition is about to begin and in looking back over the record there are few men in the business who will not have reason to remember 1906 with satisfaction.

By-Product Economy.

The flagging and curbstone propositions of the sandstone quarries are the busy end of the quarry business just now. If it were not for this use of No. 2 stock, which often makes a principal part of the profit of the quarry, the building stone would have to cost more money and this suggests that there are other by-products of the sand-stone quarry that could easily be worked up to contribute to the revenue of the operation. Sand-stone spalls, when ground up, make an ideal sand for many purposes, which find a ready market in these days, and there are few quarries that could not crush up the sandstone spalls into fine sand and pay for cleaning up the quarry, and thus eliminate a feature of the quarry that has always been considered a dead expense.

In all the reports that come from the building stone quarries of this country, by our direct representatives, there is but one lasting impression, namely, that the call for stone for construction work this season is greater than ever before and every operation that is conducted upon a business-like basis is crowded with orders up to the limit of capacity. From every one of the larger cities, the reports upon construction already commenced clearly shows the greatest activity that has ever been known. Each community believes that their building boom is the leading feature of the country and there is one thing noticeable in a large majority of the specifications now under way that is, the permanent character, high grade of material and solid construction are in greater evidence generally.

The slaters and roofers generally are getting busy. It is the season of the year when they usually have all they can do, but with the enormous volume of building operations that are now approaching completion they are confronted with a condition that they never had to meet before. In every community great and small from the large cities to the little country towns the building spirit has been indulged in to the limit. There is no kind of material that has not been called for up to the limit of production and right now the slaters are busy with their pencils to see what their actual shortage is going to be.

THE use of marble for building purposes, both exterior and interior, is showing a vast increase during the present year. Where this quarry product can be used to advantage it makes an admirable construction material, and it will continue to find favor.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

Construction

Our Modern Ideas of Construction.

It would appear that the aim of some individuals is to outdo their fellowmen in the height of the buildings they are erecting in some of our large cities. There seems to be a kind of mania in this direction; an extremist notion that such are absolute necessities. While there are undoubtedly some points in favor of this form of construction, there are likewise numerous objections against such structures, which should receive some consideration.

One of these is found in the great danger attendant upon a serious fire. It is often said that such buildings are absolutely fireproof—but absolutely is a big word to use when fires do occur with more or less damage to these large structures.

But aside from dangers, the very appearance of the skyscraper; its lack of uniformity is a very serious objection to its just popularity. Where such needle-like buildings stand, the contrast is so great as to be painfully noticeable. For this reason our American cities are so seriously lacking in beauty. We build with such irregularity that our living and business abodes are a mass of incongruities. We are very careful of many things—but we have lost sight entirely of the important point of making our structures uniform.

Let us become more sane in our views of construction and build, not for the sake of oddity, fastidiousness or far-fetched economy, but rather to beautify our cities. The tall building has its purpose—and it must be conceded a useful one—but are there not more things to be considered in this respect? In our hurry it will be foolish to erect costly buildings, ill-proportioned and entirely out of harmony with their surroundings. There are many things to be considered when broaching this all-important topic, and each should think well of the present and future in the matter of construction work.

Learn from Time-Tested Examples.

We have grown so accustomed to wonderful feats of construction that it must needs be a marvel indeed to make us pause or wonder at its magnitude. With this idea in view we lose sight of some important considerations, and the care that should be given to certain parts of the work is rather neglected. While this may not be done with criminal intent, it sometimes attains that significance, because of negligence on the part of some parties connected with the construction of buildings.

In the ages gone by the materials and workmanship were par excellence, as is so clearly shown today. When we behold some specimens of the handicraft of those times, which were supposed to be so lacking in mechanical skill, we are forced to concede their marvelous ingenuity and workmanship. Our own efforts, great as they are, fail to excite as much admiration.

Can we hope to leave such monuments, in comparative numbers, behind us to the coming generation in several thousand years? Not, indeed, unless we give more scrutiny to our materials and workmanship. It is true that they in former times worked slowly, but they worked exceedingly well, and have left us the best possible evidences of their handicraft.

The strides of the twentieth century are those of magnitude, and our work along construction lines is such as to force our name to the uppermost pinnacle of admiration, but let us do such work as will insure its permanency in the future. The pressure of public opinion and the numerous incentives with which a manufacturer, but more particularly the contractor, has to confront, are such as to frequently be the stumbling block which causes the failure of building construction.

A Difficult Operation.

The Southern Railway Co. has a large force of men employed on its extension from Jasper to French Lick Springs and the 2,200 foot tunnel three miles south of French Lick, Ind. It is expected that the hill will be penetrated by October 1, but the tunnel will not likely be completed for another year. The composition of the earth is largely shale, and the work of excavating is made very difficult by the shale's falling. Mule teams are employed to remove the excavated material. Water from the shale or cement rock when mixed with the excavated material causes a compound that results. It is said, in the hoofs of the mules dropping off after they have traveled through it for a while. A large power house and a complete electric light system is in operation to furnish light for the underground work. It is estimated that the cost of the tunnel when completed will exceed a million dollars.

New Contracting Organization.

The Kentucky Construction Co. is the title of a new organization which has just been formed at Louisville, Ky., to do a general contracting business and engage in concrete construction work. The company has opened an office in the Wayne Building at 424 West Jefferson Street. The company is composed of the following gentlemen, who are well qualified to engage in such an undertaking: Henry Bickel, H. H. Snyder and A. I. Snyder. These gentlemen are experienced in the varied lines of construction work to which they will devote their attention.

Another Eastern Railroad.

The Schenectady and Margaretville Railroad Co., has recently been organized to build a road between Schenectady and Margaretville, Delaware County, N. Y., a distance of ninety miles. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000.00. The road will have branches from Schenectady to Scotia and to Rotterdam Junction. These will connect with the New York Central and Boston and Maine railroads.

Immense Dam to Be Constructed.

The Pittsburg-Eastern Co., with principal offices in Troy, N. Y., has made ready to begin shortly work on its contract with the state for the construction of three movable dams for the new barge canal in the Mohawk river. The contract which was awarded the firm recently calls for \$1,433,817.00, the dams being necessary for the canalizing of the river.

The character of the work in the vicinity of Schenectady and Amsterdam is the most difficult of any part of the barge canal and requires an immense outlay of time, money and labor. The most interesting work in the construction of these dams, three of which are to be located between Schenectady and Amsterdam, one at Scotia, the second at Rotterdam Junction, and the third at Cranes Village.

The first work will be done at Cranes Village, and for the purpose of the handling of the materials of construction, the company will establish a central unloading station at Rotterdam Junction, where 32,000 feet of railroad siding will be constructed; 150,000 yards of stone will be required for the undertaking and a large proportion of this will be obtained from a stone quarry near Rotterdam, which the company has secured.

The dams to be constructed are what is known as the bridge type movable dam, which answers a two-fold purpose, permitting the governing of the water surfaces at pools above each dam, and at the close of navigation the movable portion of the dam is suspended under the bridge out of reach of the highest floods; at the same time if it is thought wise in the future to use the bridges for highway purposes with a slight outlay of money for approaches to the bridge on either end, it can be made serviceable for the various communities on either side of the valley. This type of dam has been successfully used in Bohemia on the river Moldau, and is now proposed for use on the lower Seine in France.

The Keller, Smith Co. has been organized at New York City to do building and contracting. The capital stock is \$50,000.00, and the incorporators are: Louis Keller, Russell W. Smith and Peter Keller, 332 E. Eighty-third Street.

An Immense Construction Job.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 27.—Bids on the biggest contract offered by this city for years were opened several days ago by Commissioner of Public Works Ward. The job includes the construction of the new water works inlet at the Emerald reef, the tunnel thence to the foot of Porter Avenue and from Porter Avenue another tunnel to the present pumping plant at the foot of Massachusetts Avenue. Altogether it will cost the city \$1,272,763.73 to have these improvements built if the lowest bid is accepted. Five bidders made proposals on the work, ranging from the low bid to \$1,975,785.90. The low bidder was the Buffalo Dredging Co. Its figure is very close to the estimate of cost made by Col. T. W. Symons, Gen. George S. Field and Rudolph Hering last September.

The bidders and their offers are: C. C. Barr, of Streeter, Ill., \$1,392,527.82; John Miller, William Franklin and Joseph F. Stabell, of Buffalo, \$1,975,785.90; Frank V. E. Bardol, of Buffalo, \$1,619,765.74; the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., of Chicago, \$1,414,953.20; the Buffalo Dredging Co., low, \$1,272,763.73. Commissioner Ward will report the bids to the Common Council when it reconvenes next month.

The job is a big one, as the amount of money involved shows. First there is to be built an inlet at the Emerald Channel, about a thousand feet southeast of the Horseshoe Reef lighthouse. This is to be of steel and concrete, founded upon bedrock, and will be 110 feet in diameter.

From the inlet to the pumping station at the foot of Porter Avenue is to be built a twelve-foot tunnel. This will be 6,610 feet long. At the foot of Porter Avenue the tunnel will be fitted with various outlets for pump connections.

Here also is to be built a concrete top dock, eight feet wide, running from Porter Avenue to Jersey Street, a distance of 800 feet. The dock will be along the harbor channel, which is beyond the end of the yacht club pier. Inside the dock the harbor will be filled in with the material excavated from the tunnel. This will create several acres of made land.

The foundation for pumps in the proposed pumping station also is to be built by the tunnel contractor. He is to construct it of concrete. It will be built up from the bed rock under the harbor which must be reached by dredging. This kind of foundation is needed to support the big pumps.

Leading from the Porter Avenue pumping station to the present plant at the foot of Massachusetts Street the contract calls for a nine foot tunnel which will be 4,180 feet long.

In connection with the twelve-foot tunnel two shafts must be built to connect the tunnel with the filtration plant it is proposed to build along the Bird Island pier. These will operate so the water as received from the inlet will go into the filtration bed through one shaft and the filtered water, bounding for the pumping station will go out by way of the other.

The contractor is allowed three years to complete the contract. He must begin work thirty days after the contract is signed. A heavy penalty in the shape of a percentage deduction from payments for work done after the expiration of two years is imposed.

The Middlesex Building Co. has been organized at Framingham, Mass., to do a general contracting business. The officers are: H. L. Egan, president; R. H. Long, treasurer; both of South Framingham, and S. S. Taft, Jr., clerk, Springfield, Mass. The capital stock of the company is \$10,000.00.

The George F. Egan Contracting Co. has been incorporated to do contracting, etc., at Jersey City N. J. The capital stock is \$2,000.00, and the incorporators are: G. F. Egan, C. M. Egan and M. A. Egan.

The A. Feldmann Construction Co., of New York City, has been incorporated to do building construction, with a capital stock of \$10,000.00. Solomon Heller, Calli Feldmann and Aladal Feldmann, of 202 E. Eighty-first Street, are the incorporators.

The Mechanics Construction Co. has been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of doing construction work, etc. The capital stock is \$125,000.00. Newman H. Raymond, 226 Clark Street; Harold J. Moore and George H. Hahn are the incorporators.

Architectural.

Working on Serious Problems.

Architects all over the country will follow with interest the doings of the Structural Association of San Francisco, formed immediately after the earthquake and conflagration, whose membership is open to all persons directly concerned in the design, manufacture and use of structural and fire-resisting materials.

Ten standing committees have been appointed to work on the line of the scope of the association whose labors deal with "the investigation and discussion of earthquake and fire phenomena and the formulation of conclusions as to the manner in which the best type of building construction should be modified to conform to the conditions observed."

Three of the important subjects now being treated by the association and its committees are:

1. The Building Ordinance.
2. Problems of Fire Protection.
3. Insurance Problems.

The officers of the association are: President, C. B. Wing, C. E., Stanford University; first vice-president, W. J. Miller, of San Francisco; second vice-president and chairman of Executive Com-



A Laxity in Building Departments.

The laws with regard to building construction and restriction, while no doubt are quite numerous, seem in many instances to be entirely ignored by all those concerned in any respect in the carrying out of the details. The best evidence of this is seen in the character and size of the buildings erected in some localities, more or less prominent, in our cities.

There are certain building restrictions in every city—laws made for the betterment of society in



unwise, but endanger the surrounding property through a likelihood of fire. They have nothing in their favor, for while they occupy space, and apparently tend to give the streets a more business-like appearance, in reality they detract from it.

It is quite doubtful if any architect ever plans such buildings as these, and the building of such can not be laid at their door. But they get permits and are erected by some one, who has more regard for his pocket book than he has for the appearance and safety of his city and its citizens. Some of our people have very little regard for the appearance of their surroundings, and no amount of urging would change their views. Such creatures must be restricted and the building departments of all our cities have the best possible cause for being strict in issuing permits. So long as permits can be obtained without any difficulty, there will be many disgraceful buildings erected on our most prominent streets.

Newest Theatrical Idea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—A deal of considerable magnitude, which means an important improvement in the business section of the city, was closed recently, when Weber & Rush, of New York, purchased through David Moore the last piece of ground necessary for the site of a handsome extravaganza theatre to be erected on Ninth Street, near F northwest, at a cost of \$150,000.00.

The site of the proposed theatre takes in No. 513 and part of No. 515 Ninth Street, forming the narrow end of a lot almost 200 feet in depth, widening with a frontage of 80 feet on Eighth Street. The total area is 12,500 square feet, and the con-



mittee, Lewis A. Hicks, San Francisco; third vice-president, L. E. Hunt, of the University of California; secretary-treasurer, C. Derleith, Jr., University of California.

A fire testing and experiment station, similar to the ones established in connection with the Columbia University, New York, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, will be established, and the Executive Committee is now formulating a plan to invite the co-operation of the insurance interests in the work of the association.

Attractive Panels for West Point.

Some idea may be gleaned from the illustrations shown herewith of the interior beauty of the new cadet barracks being erected at West Point, N. Y. The architects for this structure are Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of New York and Boston, and the panels, of which there will be fifty-six, were modeled and carved by sculptor L. O. Lawrie, of Quincy, Mass., assisted by Finn Hogan Frolich. These panels depict the history of militarism from the early ages up to the present time, and are both grotesque and unique in design. About half of the panels have been shipped to their destination.

The views shown herewith have been selected at random from photos of the originals, and serve to illustrate the rare beauty of the whole set. Mr. Lawrie has designed and carved these panels at his studio in Quincy, Mass., and they show the work of a master hand.

this respect—but just why these are permitted to be cast aside seems hard to fathom. Side by side on our prominent streets and avenues are massive and imposing buildings and squatly houses of the most disgraceful kind. Many times these smaller buildings have not been erected more than a few years at most.

Why is it possible to obtain building permits for such structures as these? They not only appear



sideration paid is said to be \$90,000.00. The various pieces of ground were purchased from the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., of this city, and Paul Starrett and H. S. Black, of New York.

The large lot has a frontage of twenty-eight feet on Ninth Street, adjoining on the south Maccabee Temple. The south line of the lot runs back 200 feet, through to Eighth Street, the line extending north on Eighth Street 80 feet, thence west 125 feet, thence south 46 feet, thence west to Ninth Street front.

The new theatre will be known as "The Gayety," and in construction and architecture will be different from any other structure in Washington used for similar purposes. It will be absolutely fireproof, being built of steel and cement. The front will be very ornate and will probably be constructed of stone and glazed terra cotta tiles. The electrical display will be more artistic than is usual with many theatres. Two large clusters of electric globes on either side of the triple entrance doors will be supported by heavy bronze brackets.

A novel feature of the theatre is that there will not be a supporting post in the house. All the galleries and balconies will be constructed of steel and cement in such a way that posts are done away with, thus giving a sweeping view of the stage from all parts of the house.

Plans for the building are practically complete, having been executed some months ago in the office of J. B. McElfatrick & Son, New York. The theatre will have a seating capacity of about 2,000 people. It is not known just when building operations will begin.

The Classic in Architecture.

Immensity in the size of our buildings is not the correct idea of architectural magnificence, as some people seem to think. There are other considerations which must be given the deepest thought, and more than they have received of late. The most tasteful structures are necessarily those which combine their grace in size, contour and a moderation of all the essentials. Such structures require the deepest forethought on the part of the architect, and upon his judgment, taste and artistic sense, depend the final outcome of the undertaking.

Unfortunately there are to-day too few structures of high art in America. The desire for buildings great in size is the popular idea with many, and to please this sentiment the architects are vieing with one another to plan the tallest structure. Few of these buildings have noteworthy features except their magnitude. If size alone constituted the highest measure of architectural art, then the premium would easily be obtained. But true beauty in structural feats consists of something different, and we have in many countries the highest ideals of what is meant in this respect.

The classic in architecture deserves more consideration, and should be deemed of such importance to-day as to find more public favor. To make our cities beautiful structures embracing the truest types in design, materials and workmanship possible, keep the exaggerated idea of enormity in check and work rather toward simplicity—a unique simplicity, which found its best expression in many ancient structures, still exist to-day. It is not necessary to copy these, for the ingenuity of the present generation is capable of formulating plans even superior to such works of art; but they can serve as examples to elevate our minds to a truer conception of what we should strive for in architecture.

Fire Escapes Unnecessary.

People in Washington are very much disgusted over the fact that Congress has passed a law requiring fire-escapes on all buildings over three stories high, and others feel that our artistic city is going to be marred by having some attractive exteriors plastered up with unsightly so-called "fire-escapes," says the New York Commercial. Let Washington architects learn a little something of proper construction and the unsightly adjuncts will not be necessary. Let them urge fire-proof construction, in the first place; the enclosing of stair and elevator wells in the second, and then, by a little ingenuity of planning, so fix that enclosed stairway that there will be a direct and safe passage from it to a ground-floor exit. Then they will have a fire-escape in that stairway itself, besides the advantage of having people go down and out, in case of danger, via the route they are accustomed to follow in the ordinary egress from the building. Congress is, in spite of what some people think, an intelligent body. Show it such a building so provided with a natural means of escape and it will not be long before there will be an amendment to the law, making exceptions of buildings so planned.

It is not to be wondered at that legislative bodies pass such regulations when you stop to think that a short time ago, in New York City, there were nine fires in as many hours and of considerable magnitude and mostly in apartment houses. The sight of a hundred people scantily garbed and huddled together on the roof of an apartment house waiting for the firemen to raise ladders to take them off is one calculated to inspire legislators with a sense of what seems necessary in the premises. The trouble is they don't know how easy it is to arrange a natural means of escape and they therefore thing of the artificial one.

Official Architecture.

What does official architecture as we find it in Europe express, as a direct sentiment? Judged from the ethnographic standpoint—by which I mean the consideration of architecture as the expression of the historic and social influences of the time and place in which it is generated—let us inquire why is the official architecture of Eu-

rope so similar in form? says Prof. Percy E. Nobbs, in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects at Montreal. Official architecture must express the sentiments of order, dignity, power, and pride; for it is called into being by the exigencies of social organization, the end of which is government; and its aim must always be at once to express the dignity of authority and to foster the sense of loyalty to the community, which is ever the basis of power of the village, the city, the province, or the state. The healthy competition of cities and the struggle for the survival of the fittest among the organized states of the modern world are alike the legitimate source of official architecture.

The late Samuel Laing, in the conclusion of his treatise on modern science and modern thought, has pointed out that the good of humanity at large is too vast and incoherent a sentiment to adopt as a mainspring of human effort and action, and counsels the more limited idea of loyalty to the welfare of the community to which one belongs as a surer inspiration of life. It is this sense of loyalty and pride that public architecture should, above all things, express—public self-respect. Professor Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh, wrote me a day or two ago: "The best of architecture is that it is so democratic; appealing, whether effectively or not, to the public at large." It is the very thing about our art which has caused the wise rulers of a hundred generations to use this art in a political spirit. And this brings me to the second question—Why is the official architecture so similar in form? The spirit of our time is, above all things, this: that government has become a complicated science, and that wherever one goes in civilized lands the same system obtains.

The welfare of the people may be regarded by officials as the means of insuring the power of the state; or the broader view, that the power of the state is the best security for the welfare of the people, may be the ultimate test of policy and administration; but, whichever way the official mind regards its duty, the practice throughout Europe is the same. Whether the government be an autocracy, a limited monarchy, or a republic, the official technique of modern states is all but identical. Now let us inquire whence the science of government has been derived. In two words this question can be answered: Rome—France. A century hence it will be possible to add England; but the principles of parliamentary power are still in their infancy, as far as Europe is concerned, and the model of governance by a bureaucracy is still the European ideal.

The Roman ideal of a national mission, and incidentally of the place of art in the political system, is amply explored in Viollet-le-Duc's third lecture, entitled "A Comparison between Greek and Roman Architecture," in the conclusion of which he says, of our time, that it is a "compound of the traditions of Classical antiquity, of the influence of the spirit of Christianity, and of the long struggles of the Middle Ages." When we consider how all our systems of law are saturated with the principles of Roman law, the common law of Scotland and Holland especially, and also how the Renaissance in Italy revived in the modern world the Classic traditions of thought and literature, we see very good reasons why modern states should carry on the traditions of Roman art, as an outward manifestation of the principles that underlie their very being. But there is a certain similarity in all this work, which is even more distinctive than the use of Roman orders. I refer to the obvious influence of the Academic school of 17th and 18th century France. In her introduction to that intensely practical and suggestive work, "Art in the Modern State," Lady Dilke says: "To the student of the modern social system (and I would add to the student of art), a minute knowledge of the life of France during the Grand Siecle is indispensable. The France of Richelieu and Colbert gave birth to the modern state, so that if we would know anything accurately about the modern political and social organization we have to look to the system which lies at the root of its growth. Now, a very important part of that system was the recognition by the state of the relations between art and industry, and the centralization of art education and of artistic effort by the government of France under the enlightened Colbert, which resulted in the Academic Official School of Architecture.

"Not only did the European states institute government schools of architecture on the French system, but these schools naturally carried on the French Academic traditions, and so it is that

French influence on modern governmental methods is reflected in the French influence on modern official art." Lady Dilke further states that the architecture of the Grand Siecle is not only all royal, but all monotonous, and this characteristic has been accepted with the rest. It is, indeed, only during the last few years that we note any attempt on the part of Russian, German and Scandinavian architects to put something of local tradition into their work, as an expression of nationalist sentiment and a reflection of the Gothic Revival in England last century. Even the red-tape chancelleries of Europe are beginning to tire of the dry formulas of the Academic School. Still, Classic is the essential style for public works, and will probably always be so, and it is the source of immense satisfaction for us to note how the spirit of the freer Classic of England is likely to express the development of the parliamentary system during the coming century.

What the lessons that this great body of official work can teach us which may be of use to us in the scheming out of our own great city problem? First: I would say we have realized the importance of great buildings having great spaces about them, planned out for a sense of scheme. And this can only be contrived at a reasonable cost when the cities are young. Secondly, we see every reason for adhering to Classic tradition for public work; but I would add a rider to this—that Classic does not necessarily mean French Academic, and there is room in a scheme of formal dignity for national tradition. Let our Classic be the English Classic evolved by that great series of artists Jones, Wren, Hawksmoor, Gibbs, Adam, Chambers and resuscitated with added vigor by Brydon and Norman Shaw, who is still happily with us exercising a beneficent influence on the vast schemes of city improvement in Liverpool and London.

Gentlemen, if ever you again honor me with an invitation to your conferences, I hope you will permit me to choose for my theme the Classic revival of the 19th century in England. Many schools of architecture are good and delectable for the cosmopolitan, but those that have a note of national temperament are best for those who have the good fortune to own a nationality; and it is in our public buildings above all that this note should find tuneful expression.

An Architectural Relic.

St. Albans is one of the most interesting places in England on account of the many antiquarian relics of famous buildings which remain to this day; such as those of the Roman city of Verulamium and the earth works, a specimen of the older British Oppidum, says a writer in the Stone Trades Journal.

The Abbey Gate House is the solitary remnant of the once famous monastery. It stands about fifty yards west of the Cathedral, and in former times was the entrance to the great Court of the Abbey. There are other entrances but the present is the only one remaining. This is a sombre structure, with a low-pointed archway and groined roof. Over the archway is the Great Chamber in which the Abbot's Steward held his courts. It was erected in 1380. After the suppression of the monasteries the gate-house became the borrough prison. The upper part was then converted into a house of correction, and continued to serve that purpose until 1869.

The gatehouse was then adopted for a grammar school, and an old house adjoining it is the head master's residence.

As to the facilities for building materials they were not far to seek, as the county consists of cretaceous and tertiary formations. There is a chalk marl, with the Totternhoe stone at the top. This stone is of hard gray and sandy chalk, containing about 8 per cent of silica and charged in places with glauconitic grains. It takes its name from Totternhoe, a village near Dunstable, where the stone is largely quarried for building purposes. It was used for the upper range of the nave of St. Albans' Cathedral.

Besides this, there is also on the high ground of the district brick earth, consisting of loam, a mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions, used extensively for the making of bricks. In the building of the Old Monastery, of which the old gateway is a relic, the stone and brick of the neighborhood was freely used, as the old Abbey was also built of brick with flint in the basement, the brickwork being left rough, so that the plaster might adhere the better.

From Our Own
Correspondents.

GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., September 1.—Building projects still keep up a record-breaking pace in Queens county. During the last week plans were approved for 81 new buildings, the estimated cost of which is placed at \$416,875.00. For the first half of the current month, 209 buildings have been projected, representing an outlay for construction of \$986,175.00. One of the buildings included in the record for the last week is the new school house to be at Syracuse avenue and Lake street, Corona. This is to be a four and a half story brick structure and the contract price for construction is \$140,000.00. Almost all of the other buildings passed by the local authorities are dwellings of small business establishments. Every section of the borough is represented in the record.

Officers of the Garden City Co. have awarded contracts for the improvement of a number of thoroughfares in the "City of the Plains." Among these will be Cathedral avenue, one of the prettiest drives in the village, and on which is located the Cathedral of the Incarnation. This will have a macadam surface 18 feet in width, running from Cherry Valley south to the Hempstead village line.

The avenue leading from the Garden City Hotel to the railroad station will also be improved, as well as Hilton avenue, the fashionable residential thoroughfare. General Manager Hubbell, of the company is arranging with the county supervisors to have the county share a portion of the expense of the improvements under the State act, as the roads will be in the county system.

Avondale Avenue, one of the most travelled thoroughfares in the Great Neck section, is also to be thoroughly renovated. It extends from the center of the village to the Little Neck Shore, and is lined with the homes of many summer residents, as well as permanent dwellers on Great Neck. It is intended to have the renovation of the avenue completed before the cold weather sets in.

Hold Back for Lack of Ready Money.

Tight money rather than over-building has evidently checked building operations in Manhattan and the Bronx. The falling off was more noteworthy in Manhattan than in the Bronx, for while in the latter borough there has been a change in the character of constructions, the value of Manhattan land is so great as to make the construction of small dwellings a practical impossibility.

Uncertainty over the working out of the mortgage recording tax and caution on the part of big lenders, such as insurance companies and savings banks, are believed to have checked the operations of speculative builders. New conditions in the money market have not yet been worked down to a basis on which large lenders can operate as freely as under the former methods. Another cause of dullness is the fact that many large realty operators have withdrawn from the market in order to "take stock" and size up the general situation. The pace has been rapid for a long time, and the "hardening" of the market for ready money has resulted apparently in a determination by the professionals to find where "they are at."

Work to Begin at Once on Foundation of New Forty-Two-Story Skyscraper.

With the letting of a contract for digging the foundation of the new Singer Building in Broadway at Liberty Street, New York, is assured a skyscraper that will outstrip all its rivals. When completed the structure will be about 650 feet high, and will have a tower forty-eight stories from the ground.

The Trinity Building will be dwarfed by comparison. The loftiest point of the Park Row Building will be 120 feet below the highest window of the new structure.

The tremendous task of laying a foundation that will hold up the great weight of such a skyscraper and resist the ravages of time has been placed in the hands of the Foundation Co. of America. Concrete columns will be built on the bed rock, which is found at an average depth of 80 feet in the vicinity of Liberty Street. Work is to begin at once on the foundation, and the contract is to be completed late in November. It is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy by the winter of 1907.

Offer Powder to the Government Cheaper Than the Trust.

A blow was struck the Powder Trust when the Laflin & Rand Powder Co. offered to furnish the Government 200,000 pounds of saluting powder at 7½ cents a pound in bulk and 7½ cents in packages. The trust bid was from three-quarters to one cent higher than the lower bidder.

Building Sewer Tunnel Under Bottomless Swamp.

An interesting engineering problem is being solved in the construction of a new relief sewer from Webster Avenue and Wendover Avenue, beneath Claremont Park and the high ground west of the park to the Harlem river. Ever since the construction of the Webster Avenue sewer, which is large enough for a team of horses to be driven through, there has been trouble from surplus rain water. The sewer runs through what is called the Middlebrook watershed, and engineers until recently have held it was admirably adapted for draining off all the water from the adjacent hills.

Occupants of houses in Webster and Brook Avenues, however, had their cellars flooded with water backing up into them from the over-crowded sewers in heavy rainstorms. Damage suits to the amount of \$500,000.00 have been filed against the city by householders and borough officials have been wrestling with the problem of providing a remedy for a long time. They conceived the idea of building a relief sewer under the high hills west of Webster Avenue. Construction of the sewer will not interfere in any way with the surface of the Park or the adjacent lands, the whole work being done by the tunnel process.

Bronx engineers are especially interested because the new sewer will cut through the Black Swamp, directly to the west of Claremont Park. This swamp is supposed to have no bottom. All efforts to find its bed have failed. The swamp is on property belonging to the Astor Estate. Cattle and horses by the score have been lost in it, their bodies disappearing as soon as they struck the marsh.

Engineers have not yet reached the swamp, but when they do it is expected they will make some interesting discoveries as to its formation and general layout below the surface. The sewer will cost about \$750,000.00 and will be in many ways the most interesting improvement of its kind from an engineering standpoint projected in many years.

Here Is a Chance for Our Readers.

A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, announces that he has been authorized to offer a prize of \$500.00 in behalf of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New York, for the best design for a bronze drinking fountain intended alike for the use of men, horses and dogs.

Several of them are to be set on the edges of sidewalks, and as the cost is limited to \$250.00 each, "ornamentation must be reduced to its lowest terms and beauty be secured chiefly by purity and refinement of mass, outline and proportion, or by such simple architectural or decorative conformations and details as will not detract from its strength or unduly add to its cost." Drawings and models by competitors must be delivered at the office of Columbia University before 6 o'clock in the evening of September 29, next. The prize is offered by a member of the society whose name is not made public.

\$60,000.00 Sewage System—Developing the Suburbs at Big Outlay.

Sixty thousand dollars is the amount being spent under expert advisement to install as nearly infallible a system of sewerage as it is possible to find at Terminal Heights, Flushing, New York. In addition to this excellent system of sewerage, the Queens Borough Corporation are developing Terminal Heights on the most elaborate scale—putting in streets, sidewalks, curbing, shade trees, sloping lawns, and investing heavily in other desirable advantages which will keep the "Heights" foremost in the public mind as a select residential section.

Rock Drillers on Strike in the Pennsylvania Tunnel.

A new tunnel strike was reported by Thomas Curtis, delegate of the Rock Drillers' Union, at a meeting of the Central Federated Union. He said that eighty members of his organization had gone on a strike against the United Engineering and Contracting Co. in the branches of the Pennsylvania tunnel at First Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street, for the eight-hour work day and union conditions. None of the other tunnels are involved. He also said that an agreement had been reached between his union and Manager Gottschall, of the Port Chester Railroad by which union conditions will prevail in all the trades employed on the road.

Big Operations Under Way at Hollis Terrace.

At Hollis Terrace, Long Island, contracts were closed recently for the purchase of twelve dwellings, now in course of construction. The first of the series of building operations is nearing completion and work has been begun on the construction of the \$15,000.00 model dwelling which will occupy a prominent site on Chichester Avenue. In all, plans have been drawn and filed for 210 houses. Considerable interest centers in the development of the seven farm tracts adjoining and fronting on Hollis Avenue, besides gas and water mains, electric light conduits and a modern sewerage system, the main thoroughfare traversing the new addition will be macadamized.

Wood Block and Concrete Pavement for Southern Boulevard.

A contract has just been awarded for repaving the Southern boulevard from Boston road to the St. John's University grounds with wood block. The amount of the contract is \$173,170.00, which will be raised by assessment against adjacent property and from the repavement fund.

Workmen are now laying gas mains in a portion of the noiseless pavement zone, and it will be some time before the block pavement work can begin. The contract for the work was awarded to the New York Wood Preserving Co., at its bid of \$5.00 per cubic yard for concrete foundation and \$2.00 per yard for wood blocks.

Some time ago the built up section of the Southern Boulevard, south of the Boston road, was repaved with asphalt blocks. Most of the streets that are opened adjacent to the district that is to have the noiseless pavement are dirt roads. A few of them in which building operations have begun, are paved with sheet asphalt. The difference between sheet asphalt and wood blocks is one dollar per yard. The New York Wood Preserving Co.'s contract there is to be 62,450 square yards of wood block.

Between the time the bids for the wood block pavement were opened and the time the contract was awarded a meeting of the Bronx Local Improvement Boards was held. On the calendar of the business before them was announcement that a petition had been received to pave exactly the same section of the Southern Boulevard with asphalt blocks as that for which the wood blocks bids were then under consideration. It was also announced in the calendar that there was "no opposition" to the asphalt block petition. The Local Improvement Board, however, took no action on the petition, and five days later the wood block contract was awarded.

Chief Engineer Josiah Briggs, of Bronx Borough, said "that as the Southern Boulevard will be the main thoroughfare between Crotona and Bronx Parks, it should be well looked after and that too without further delay." Work on a public sewer is just beginning near the Pelham Avenue crossing of the Southern Boulevard.

Well Satisfied with Their New Quarry.

The Bennington Marble Co. report business as good from the start. They are getting out blocks of stone very rapidly and the quality is even better than they expected. Mr. Cohen, the secretary of the company, has been at the quarry for the past week and speaks in glowing terms of the plant and its output. They are now working on several fine orders.

A Monument to Adirondack Murray.

A number of prominent sportsmen met at the Grand Union Hotel a few days ago and organized what will be known as the "Adirondack Murray Memorial Association." The object of the organization is to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. W. H. Murray, formerly known to fame as "Adirondack Murray," by the erection of a monument at his home in Guilford, Conn. Mr. Murray was the author of a large number of books on the subject of hunting, fishing and frontier life.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

Business Quiet; Good Fall Trade Expected.

S. Klaber & Co., of 126 West Thirty-fourth St., whose works are at Carlstadt, N. J., report business as a little quiet with them just now. They are importers and workers of marble, onyx and granite. They are also wholesale dealers in pedestals, tablets, monuments, etc. Mr. Klaber says as they are one of the oldest firms in the city in high grade work of their kind, supplying stores in the Fifth Avenue shopping district and other places also, that it is the vacation season that is responsible for the lull. He is of the opinion that the fall trade will be better than usual.

Michael Cohen, of 1133 Broadway, reports business quiet in the stone line in connection with building construction. There is very little tenement house work going on now in the city, it being more on small or private houses.

There will be no scarcity of stone in New York this fall, however, the quarry people have taken time by the forelock, and have forwarded enough stone here to meet any emergency. Iron and steel, especially structural work, is a way behind. They can not fill orders, and consequently other work can not go ahead. There is considerable work contemplated however, but unfortunately these delays are keeping them from getting on with it. The scarcity of money also has a noticeable effect on building improvements.

Union Dime Bank to Build a New Home.

Within a short time there will be a change in the face of the tower clock on the Union Dime Savings Bank Building, facing Greeley Square, in Thirty-second Street. The old landmark has been sold to the City Investing Co. for improvement, and the bank will move to a new building to be erected at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. For thirty years the Union Dime Savings Bank has had its headquarters there on one of the choicest parcels of realty in Manhattan. It is a six story building on a plot 92.9x42.3x107.11x39.6. What will be done with the plot is a matter of speculation, but that some high improvement will follow is certain.

The new site of the bank's home comprises a plot 200x98.9, and was acquired from Ralph A. Kellogg.

A Well Equipped Plant But Can Not Keep Up With Orders.

Messrs. Carr & Ball, of Harrison, N. J., report their business as very satisfactory; in fact, they are unable to keep up with the demands upon them, although they have fifty stone cutters at work steadily. Their mill is running ten hours a day. Their plant is nicely situated on the river and is well equipped for turning out all kinds of fine work. They have now working, four gangs, one rip, one diamond saw (straight cut) one circular and two travellers, also one rubbing bed and two lathes.

They have recently installed a new 150 h. p. Corliss engine which is working very well and giving excellent satisfaction.

The work which they have on hand at the present time consists of the following buildings: Messiah Home at Fordham, N. Y.; Mayfair Apartment, Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, N. Y.; Barbour residence, Paterson, N. J.; Mr. Pinchot's residence, Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue; a large office building at 311 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; the Telephone Building in Plainfield, N. J.; a church in Hoboken, N. J.; a church in Staten Island, N. Y., and several smaller jobs. The outlook at the present time for an active fall business is very good.

Apartment house construction from present indications, is to form a very small part of the building operations of the Bronx in the remainder of the present year. Few plans for apartments and big tenements were filed in the Bronx in the month of August. Building operations projected during the month amounted to more than \$2,000,000.00, but most of the work planned is to be on small dwelling and two family houses. The larger operations for the most part are to occur along the line of the subway and in the vicinity of Westchester Avenue. Work under way in all other sections of the Bronx is on small brick and frame dwellings.

Real estate agents report that the greatest demand is for single houses and two family dwellings. There are several hundred of these now under way, both east and west of the Bronx River, and those who are building report a steady demand for them.

\$590,000.00 Colonial Mansion for John D. Rockefeller.

The mansion which John D. Rockefeller is planning to erect on his estate at Pocantico Hills, back of Tarrytown, is being designed purposely to meet the social requirements of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The structure, which is being designed by DeLano & Aldrich, the architects, is to be after the Colonial type and is to cost at least \$500,000.00. Handsome facades will be built around all sides of the dwelling, and a spacious reception hall will lead to drawing and reception rooms and to a dining room in the rear. The second and third floors will be partitioned off into suites, bedrooms, sitting rooms and libraries.

The attic floor is to contain the servants quarters. The building will also have a basement and a sub-basement. The facades will be of cut Indiana limestone with terra cotta trimmings and stucco effects. The general architectural effect will be extremely imposing.

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 30.—Although this is a rather dull season of the year, there seems to be a considerable amount of work among the cut stone people of Pittsburgh, and all seem to be very well satisfied with the conditions and the outlook for fall and winter business. Several of the art and cut stone men have said that this has been one of the best seasons that they have ever known for general cemetery work, and that almost all of it has been of the better class, and a great deal of expensive granite has been used by them during the summer. It might also be added that there have been several handsome mausoleums erected in local graveyards this summer, each costing at least \$5,000.00.

Building construction has been on the boom all summer, and there is no prospect of any cessation until the work is stopped by the cold weather. Large business blocks being erected in the down-town district are using a large amount of granite and other costly stones, and will make a fine appearance when completed. There are also a large number of fine residences in the East End and in the many suburbs of the city, that are under course of construction, and many of these are being constructed of Ohio bluestone, Cleveland limestone and Pennsylvania limestone. All of these materials have become very popular in the Smoky City in late years, on account of not showing the dirt as readily as some of the other stones in common use here.

The quarries of the Booth & Flinn Co., Ltd., at Long Bridge, Westmoreland County, Pa., are working to full capacity turning out orders for the paving block so well known as "Ligonier Block." There is an immense amount of it used in paving the streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny between the rails of the traction company, and as a great deal of repair work is being done both by the street railway company, and by the city this summer, there has been an unusual demand created. In addition to that shipped to Pittsburgh, there are from five to ten cars a day shipped from the quarries to other consumers. The Booth & Flinn Co. has also a full quota of orders on hand at their limestone quarries, which are located just across the Loyalhanna River, from the block quarries at Long Bridge. They are making large shipments of crushed and ground limestone to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which is making improvements costing in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.00 in the Pittsburgh district. Shipments are also being made to the Pittsburg Railway Co., which is laying several new trolley lines in this territory.

Morris S. Long, superintendent of the quarry of the Conemaugh Stone Co., at Grampian, Pa., has a severe attack of typhoid fever, and we are glad to be able to report that he is getting along very well. He has been ill for about a month.

The Colwell Granite Co., Ferguson Building, Pittsburg, report having had a very successful summer, and have erected a number of fine monuments in Pittsburg cemeteries.

A new stone quarry will be opened this month by Ebensburg, Pa., men on the Griffiths farm, a short distance north of that city. At the beginning, curbing only will be quarried, and most of the production will be used in curbing the streets of Ebensburg, which are being paved this summer and fall. Later, stone will be quarried for shipment.

Joseph Beiter, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, has the contract for the furnishing and erection of a handsome granite monument to cost about \$3,000.00. It is being erected in the Union cemetery at Steubenville for M. R. Wolf of that place.

The Midland Limestone Co., of Pittsburg, has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000.00. The incorporators of the concern are John M. Critchlow, Joseph M. Critchlow, Titusville, Pa.; W. S. McGinnis, of Mt. Jackson, Pa.; W. C. Fownes, Jr., and J. Ramsey Speer, of Pittsburg, and Charles McKnight, of Sewickley, Pa.

C. E. Appleby, manager of the Kiskiminetas quarries of the Eyre Shoemaker Co., Inc., at Tunnelton, Pa., has resigned his position with that concern to take charge of a large amount of construction work on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Western Pennsylvania. On the day of his severing his connection with his old employers, the men employed at the quarry, about 100 in number, gathered at the office at noon, and presented him with a handsome gold watch and masonic charm. He was one of the most popular managers that ever worked the quarry.

A new limestone quarry has been started by the East Brady Lumber Co., at Confluence, Pa. Reeves Hill will be the manager, and the work of opening the quarry is being done by Silas Younkin, of Confluence.

Taylor & Wherry is the name of a new firm conducting a general stone, marble and granite business and works at 211 South Broadway, Scottsdale, Pa. The new firm succeeds S. F. Todd, who has been in business in Scottsdale for a long time, and transacted a large and successful business. Special attention will be given to cut stone work and flagging.

Joseph H. Krell, the owner and proprietor of the only marble and granite works at Dubois, Pa., has disposed of his business to C. E. Condron & Co., of Punxsutawney, Pa., who have already taken charge. Mr. Krell has been in the business in Dubois for the past twelve years, and will move to Altoona, Pa., where he will engage in the same business.

A charter will be applied for on the 12th of September, for a corporation to be called Hines, Quinn & Co., Inc., which will mine, excavate, quarry and manufacture specialties of limestone, fire clay, gannister rock, etc. The incorporators of the new concern are Michael J. Hines, James Quinn and Columbus A. Johnson. The headquarters of the new company will be in Latrobe, Pa., and the mines and quarries will be in various parts of Westmoreland County, Pa.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 31.—The great heat of August has passed away with the closing day of the month, and a considerable number of the leading stone men in the city have returned from their short vacations. The stone business during the month of August was less active and some of the yards have shown a slight falling off, but in most of the larger yards the proprietors are still working with a full force of hands and will continue to do so during the fall season or until they have completed the contracts they have on hand. The prospects are good for the fall and winter season. A prominent stone contractor said that during the many years he had been engaged in the stone business here he did not recall a period when prices of cut stone were so unsatisfactory as they are at the present time. He further said that most of the men engaged in the stone business were not making any money on their contracts. It is rather a discouraging business to engage in at the present time on account of the condition of the general market. He is the proprietor of one of the large stone yards which has in the past done a very large and prosperous business, but during the last spring and summer season he has not at any time employed extra men. This condition of affairs in the stone business is due largely to the fierce competition.

A Visit to the Stone Yards.

A visit to the numerous stone yards in the vicinity of La Salle and Thirty-third Streets and the more isolated yard of Henry Struble & Co. on Fortieth Street, near Vincennes Avenue, developed nothing of special importance. Some of the yards visited had slackened up considerably owing to the fact that they had about finished the contracts they had entered into some months ago. Some of the larger yards were still very busy.

The well known firm of A. F. Gibson & Co., 3327 La Salle Street, seem to be rushing business and a full force of hands were engaged in getting out stone in order to complete their contracts. Great blocks of stone were distributed about everywhere through the yards, while on the side tracks of the railroad were over twenty cars just from the Bedford quarries awaiting to be unloaded. Mr. Gibson himself seemed to be busily engaged and was hustling about as lively as a cricket. He said that business at the present time was in as good a condition as he could expect, with prospects very promising.

At the well known yards of John Tate, one of the oldest stone cutters in the La Salle district, business seemed to be going on with a creditable speed and a full force of hands were engaged. Mr. Tate, Sr., is now absent on a business trip of some importance in the South, and his son is in charge of the office and affairs of the yards. He is a bright young man and has a full knowledge of the stone business. Mr. Tate, Sr., has secured several important contracts which will take a year or more to complete. Mr. Tate, Jr., says that business prospects are good.

The Chicago Cut Stone Co., 2403 La Salle St., is one of the prominent factors in the stone business. A member of the firm said that his firm was about closing up a number of contracts which they had entered into some months ago, and that at the present time business was comparatively light. Prospects are good, however.

Alson & Nelson, 3337 La Salle Street, have a large yard with plenty of raw material on hand, and much finished work piled up. They are working a full force of hands. The firm is one of the oldest in the business and they are all practical men. They have been fortunate in securing contracts for the erection of several large apartment houses located in various parts of the city which they are rushing to completion. They are popular men and are able through their activity and push to secure a goodly share of the cut stone business.

At the stone yards of Anderson & Lundgren, 5821 May Street, business seems to be progressing favorably and the firm have some good contracts which they are pushing forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

Thomas B. Roy, whose office is in the Chamber of Commerce, operates quarries in Indiana. He reports business good and says that so far he has had a very successful season. A number of cut stone men in the Chamber of Commerce were seen but no especial information was elicited except that their yards were busy.

W. McMillan & Son, whose yards are located at 642 South Rockwell Street, report business as up to their expectations for this season of the year.

Mahan & Co., who deal exclusively in Indiana stone, and whose quarries are located near Bloomington, report business good and prospects the same.

The Young Stone Co. have their yards distributed in four sections of the city and have no special report to make, but say that business is fairly good and fully up to their expectations.

The Western Stone Co., with their office in the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the largest and most prosperous stone companies in the city. They carry on an extensive business and report everything with them in satisfactory shape.

The Dearborn Cut Stone Co., with a capacious yard at Dearborn and Sixty-first Streets, say they are satisfied with the business so far this season and have on hand plenty of work to keep them busy for several months.

Three yards located in the northwestern portion of the city, were visited but no information could be obtained of special importance except that they were busy mostly in furnishing material for some large apartment buildings.

The Marble Trade.

The marble trade of Chicago is generally in good condition but specific details could not be obtained from any of a number of firms visited. F. J. Mally & Co., whose yards and office are located at 289 E. Fortieth Street, is one of the best known concerns dealing in ornamental marble in the city. They do a large business as contractors in interior marble and mosaic work. They import largely from Italy and also use a considerable quantity of marble furnished them from the quarries in Georgia. They supply marble in building many of the large and costly down town structures and also supply marble for the ornamentation of many private structures and large apart-

ment buildings. The competition among marble dealers is very brisk.

The old Davidson Marble Yards, located at the foot of Orleans Street, could furnish no special information except that their business was in a satisfactory condition. Some specimens from the new Montana marble quarries, recently discovered, have been received here and dealers express their satisfaction with it and say it is of a high character. It has a fine grain and takes a high polish. It is said the marble quarries in Montana will be opened as speedily as possible. A considerable portion of the marble received here at the present time comes from Georgia.

The first piece of masonry to go into the new county building was laid this week. It was one of the granite blocks which will form the base-line around the building, and it weighed over five tons. The day for the laying of the corner stone has not been set, but preparations are being made for it.

Among the granite dealers, both wholesale and retail, the month of August has been very light. Monumental dealers have found this month an unusually light one, and consequently the quarrymen suffer. While there has been an unprecedented amount of building in Chicago, this year in which granite has taken the leading part, there is a falling off, as may be expected at this time, for few contractors want to start buildings so late in the season.

This year in Chicago has seen the greatest amount of street improvement ever known. The Board of Local Improvements has already let contracts for over 100 miles of new paving and repaving. Of this ten and one-half miles has been of granite blocks; thirty miles has been granite top macadam, and the balance asphalt and brick. The last contracts let called for 250,000 square yards of paving. Of this 220,000 square yards were given to the asphalt and brick people, at a price that put the granite bidders in the shade. When asphalt can be laid at a \$1.64 per square yard the other lines have but little show. The quality of asphalt shows up during this warm weather, and many streets are almost impassable to traffic. As a result, the granite people are considering the proposition of establishing a bureau for the promotion and education of the public on granite for road purposes.

The Wisconsin Granite Co. have begun the clearing of the property at their Utely quarry for the new plant which they intend to put up there.

Otto Rathmann, president of the Milwaukee Monument Co., was the host of a party of fourteen men last week, for a trip over the properties of his company. The party was made up of members of the Board of Local Improvements, and well known contractors. They left Chicago for Milwaukee and inspected the plant of the company there. After an elaborate dinner, they were taken to Lohrville, Wis., where they passed the night. Early the following morning they set out to inspect the quarries in the district. Each quarry was visited and not a feature of quarrying escaped the inspection of the visitors. The party returned to Chicago the evening of the second day. This company has installed a new air compressor, one additional derrick at the Lohrville quarry and have added three cottages for the use of their employees.

George Stratton, of Barre, Vt., spent some time here last month with his Western manager, Richard V. Storer, and called on their trade in this vicinity. Mr. Stratton reported that business has been very good with his company during the past few months.

The marble dealers report that business is in a very flourishing condition. Most of the marble that is used in this vicinity is for interior work, very little being used for monumental and building purposes.

The Vermont Marble Co., 570 North Water Street, have a large trade here. Their buildings are well filled and the trade in this section is supplied by this branch. Several of the largest and best buildings of Chicago are decorated with the marble furnished by this company.

The stone men say that they have been, and now are, doing the largest stone business ever known in their history. At the office of the Consolidated Stone Co., Mr. Vernia was busy. He looks very much overworked these days, and we recommend that he take a trip to Europe to recuperate. The Consolidated are shipping stone for the county court house at Huntingdon, Ind. This will require 46,000 cubic feet of Indiana

marble, and will be illustrated in a future edition of our paper.

The Bedford Quarries Co. report that they have a large number of orders on hand. One of the large buildings they are now shipping stone for is the Knights of Pythias Building, Indianapolis, Ind., which will take 15,000 cubic feet of stone.

Mr. Furst, of the Furst-Kerber Cut Stone Co., said that they were very busy at their Bedford, Ind., plant, and had lots of orders on hand. They are shipping on several old contracts.

The United Scotch Society, of Chicago, has erected a memorial monument to the famous Scotch poet, Robert Burns, in Garfield Park, which was unveiled last week. The granite pedestal is 12½ ft. high; the base 10 ft. square and the statue and panels are of bronze. The granite is from the quarries of the Maryland Granite Co., of Gilford, Md., and the monument was constructed and set by Welch & Mitchell, of this city. It cost \$5,000.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting a monument on Campbells Island, in Monroe, Ill., in memory of the battle between the white settlers and the Sac Indians, led by Chief Blackhawk. The monument is being constructed of Mt. Airy (North Carolina) granite, and is being supplied from the quarries of the North Carolina Granite Corporation. It is to cost \$5,000.00 and will be unveiled on October 15. R. E. Smith, of Chicago, is the architect who designed it.

The Power and Mining Machinery Co. have purchased the business of the International Pump Co.

S. Krug, 167 Dearborn Street, one of the largest building wrecking contractors in this city, has purchased all the exterior granite that was in Cook County court house. He now has it in his yards, and is offering it for sale. The granite is the well known Fox Island, Maine, gray and red. Among the stock are 100 polished columns, 9 ft. high by 3 ft. in diameter. Many other pieces, such as polished slabs, pilasters, lintels, coping, etc., suitable for building purposes may be found. Large quantities are being sold and anyone wishing to secure some bargain prices will do well to correspond with this company.

Andrew J. Knapp, better known as Andy Knapp, the well known granite salesman, is now with Richard V. Storer, and, at the present time is making a trip through the State of Nebraska.

THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 31.—The general condition of the stone, marble and brick business in the Northwest is much better than at any time this year. The granite business is exceedingly good and all quarries are away behind their orders for work. Some monumental orders for choice qualities, which were to have been delivered early in the season, are not yet set up, greatly to the disgust of the customers.

Crushed stone for concrete work is coming into use more and more every day.

The Sullivan Monumental Co., Minneapolis, has put up some of the best jobs in Minneapolis in monuments this season.

The P. N. Peterson Monument Co., St. Paul, has done some large work in St. Paul and Duluth.

In stone work, the quarries at Jasper, Minn., and at Sioux Falls, S. D., are doing a good steady business. The St. Cloud and the Ortonville quarries have been running overtime with their orders.

The Kettle River quarries have recently supplied—among others—nearly twelve miles of street curbing for St. Paul, and is shipping a large amount of range work for the Great Northern Railway for culverts and for trimmings for a number of buildings in course of erection in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Lauer Bros., cut stone contractors of St. Paul, secured the first contract for work on the new \$2,000,000.00 cathedral for the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul. It is for the sub-basement and a portion of the foundation, and the price was \$72,500.00.

Many of the cut stone contractors of the Twin Cities have secured good orders for work outside of town. One firm secured a job to go five hundred miles in Canada for which they received a good price. "How good and how cheap" is the spirit ruling and not how cheap. Another firm has the contract for a handsome stone residence to be erected in Duluth for Mr. Cotton. It will be of cut stone from Lamont, Ill.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

One of the best and far the handsomest buildings erected of cut stone in Minneapolis this season is the structure of the First National Bank at First Avenue South and Fifth Street. Contractor C. F. Haglin has the stone work about all set and the building is about ready for the roof. It will be fireproof throughout. The exterior walls are of light cut stone with some of the handsomest carvings thereon of any building of its kind in the Northwest. The stone is from the quarries of Joseph Hoadley & Son, at Stinesville, Ind. It required fifty-five large carloads to bring this order to Minneapolis.

The use of slate is growing, and also of tile. Nearly all of the larger school buildings, six and eight rooms and larger, have used slate roofs as well as slate blackboards. Not only the common but also the Vermont and Maine colored slate roofs are used more than formerly. Court houses are also using slate and terra cotta more extensively.

A deposit of gray granite exists at Little Falls, Minn., and a number of quarrymen from other points have been examining it with a view to opening and developing it.

The building inspection department of Minneapolis, has just installed a testing outfit for building materials. It will test brick, stone, timber, structural iron, or other materials and has a capacity of 200 tons.

Harold Johnson, of Minneapolis, has taken orders during the season for hollow tile fireproofing which aggregate 4,000 tons.

SOME MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING.

Dr. George G. Eltel will erect a brick hospital building near Loring Park, on Fourteenth and Willow Streets. It will be five stories ultimately, but only three at the start, 40x124 feet in size, with a detached kitchen and laundry building, pressed brick and cut stone. Cost \$50,000.00. J. & W. A. Elliott have the general contract. Lowell A. Lamoreaux is the architect.

L. H. Farrington, of the Winston, Harper, Fisher County, will erect a modern brick and stone residence near First Avenue South and Twenty-second Street. A. F. Pillsbury will erect a similar residence adjoining. Cost about \$20,000.00 each.

Pike & Cook are erecting a brick fruit warehouse for the Rock Island Railroad in connection with the freight station at Fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue South. Cost \$40,000.00.

Bertrand & Chamberlin, architects, have completed plans for a brick and stone dormitory for Macalester College, in the Midway district, inside the St. Paul city limits.

The construction department of Armour & Co., Chicago, has prepared plans for an elaborate packing plant to be erected near Minneapolis, on a tract of land, with 800 feet frontage. There will be a number of buildings, the main building to be six stories, of concrete and iron construction, brick exterior. The initial cost will be \$2,000,000.00, but as high as \$10,000,000.00 may be expended finally.

Theo. Basting will erect a modern pressed brick residence on Mt. Curve near Knox Avenue. Cost \$15,000.00. Kees & Colburn are the architects. They also have plans for a similar residence for L. S. Donaldson, to cost about the same amount.

Glenn L. Saxton, architect, has plans for a city hall for St. James, Minn., to cost about \$10,000.00. It will be of brick and stone.

J. L. Robinson has taken the general contract for the completion of Fowler Methodist church, on Lowry Hill. Cost \$100,000.00.

Edward S. Stebbins, architect, is preparing plans for a high school building for Twenty-eighth and Hennepin Avenue, to cost \$100,000.00.

SOME ST. PAUL BUILDINGS.

The St. Paul Building Co. has the general contract for the construction of a building at 91-95 East Fourth Street, for the State Savings Bank occupancy. It will be 50x90, of brick and cut stone, with carved caps. James H. Skinner, owner. Cost, \$40,000.00. Reed & Stem, architects.

Thorl, Alban & Fisher, architects, have completed plans for a brick and stone hospital to be erected at Eau Claire, Wis., for Luther Hospital Association. It will be 43x84, three stories, fireproof, costing \$30,000.00.

Clarence H. Johnston, architect, has plans for a handsome library to be erected at Hamline, a suburb of this city. It will be fireproof, costing \$40,000.00.

Reed & Stem, architects, have completed plans for an elaborate passenger station for the Great

Northern Railway, to be erected at Everett, Wash. It will be 56x252 feet in size, of pressed brick and cut stone, with elaborate fittings.

Cass Gilbert, architect, has completed plans for a six-story bank and office building for Butte, Mont., to cost \$200,000.00. It will be of pressed brick and cut stone.

Buechner & Orth, architects, have plans for a dormitory building for the Norwegian Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa. It will be two stories, 82x156 feet in size, pressed brick and cut stone.

Butler Bros. received the general contract for the addition to the wholesale warehouse of the Hackett, Walther, Gates Co. It will be 50x135 feet in size, of red pressed brick and brown-stone trimmings, reinforced concrete construction, Turner mushroom system. Cost \$100,000.00.

G. A. Zopfe will erect a brick veneered flat building on Rice near Jessamine, from plans by Louis Lockwood, architect. Cost \$10,000.00.

The St. Paul Building Co. has the contract for rebuilding the Ryan annex, which was burned in June. The present walls will be utilized. Cost \$70,000.00.

THE WEST COAST.

San Francisco, Cal., August 30.—The strike of the Hoist Engineers Union of San Francisco, whose members have made individual demands on their employers for an increase of wages from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a day, is causing a great deal of worry among contractors and builders, who consider the demands of the engineers untimely and unreasonable. They assert that the repeated requests for increased wages without notice places them in a very awkward position, and they are unable to enter into any contract for construction work, which is likely to be retarded to the detriment of the city.

Among the contracting firms which held a meeting and decided to take uniform action in refusing the men's request were: Colusa Sandstone Co.; Raymond Granite Co.; McGilvray Stone Co.; McGilvray Raymond Granite Co.; Chas. A. Blume, Smith Rice Co.; Pacific Construction and Wrecking Co.; Long & Hoyt Co.; and the Jones Construction Co. A committee of the Building Trades Council has failed to adjust the differences and the matter will have to be settled individually between the engineers and the contractors. Some of the men will return to work at the advance.

The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co. has decided to erect a four-story class A brick business block on Sansome street near Market. A part of the building will be occupied by the owners and the remainder will be rented as stores and offices.

The Vermont Marble Co. has secured a permit for the erection of a three-story frame building on Brannan street, San Francisco, at an estimated cost of \$38,000.00.

Among the latest buildings projected in San Francisco are included a \$75,000.00 five-story brick building at the southwest corner of Post and Polk streets for O. D. Baldwin; a \$65,000.00 brick building on the north side of O'Farrell street near Taylor, for Mary E. Kellogg; a \$60,000.00 two-story brick and re-inforced concrete building covering a lot 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ x137 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet on East Street between Mission and Howard containing 24 stores and 100 offices for Barneson & Hibbard.

While there is an immense prospective demand for building stone in San Francisco for the construction of the large permanent buildings which are planned for the near future, the immediate attention of the stone dealers is taken up with the reconstruction and repair work. At the present time a dozen or more large buildings with modern fronts, most of which were more or less damaged by fire and a few of which were damaged by the earthquake, are now being repaired. One or two of these, including the Kohl building at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, has already been practically put in shape. On the others work is now under way.

The stone buildings on which extensive repairs are required include the James Flood building, on Market and Powell streets; the St. Francis Hotel, on Powell street; the Fairmont, on Nob Hill; the San Francisco Call building, on the corner of Market and Third; the Post Office building, on Seventh and Mission streets; and the Mutual Savings Bank building, on Market and Geary streets. All these are modern steel frame buildings, the structure of which was only partially damaged by either fire or earthquake. On them the damaged blocks of stone are now being replaced. There are numerous other buildings which were practically destroyed except for the

stone fronts. Of these the stone fronts will in some cases be cut down, and repaired and used as fronts of temporary buildings.

The rebuilding of the majority of the churches burned in San Francisco will alone require a sum running into the millions and many of the church societies already have enough money promised to insure the erection of an edifice as good or better than they occupied before the fire. In some few cases the walls of the burned structures will be cut down to one story and roofed over for the temporary use of the congregation.

The site formerly occupied by the Jesuit Church and College of St. Ignatius has been leased for a period of five years to the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, for the sum of \$125,000.00, and a new wooden structure on cheaper land will be occupied, pending the erection of another large permanent church in another locality. The interior decorating of the burned structure alone cost \$100,000.00.

The sister churches of the various denominations in the East have contributed largely for the rehabilitation of the San Francisco churches. Over \$400,000.00 has been raised in San Francisco and the East for the rebuilding of the local Y. M. C. A. building and \$500,000.00 will be spent if it can be secured.

Stone will enter very largely into the construction of the new structures for ecclesiastical purposes, although in modified forms, owing to the considerable damage by earthquake to the towers and cornices in many churches.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1.—The usual slack condition in the building line, which is always sure to come during July and August is nearing its end, and while conditions have been somewhat dull in certain respects, things are once more looking up. This applies in a particular way to cut stone operations, and in some way to general building. Such is made possible on account of the hegira of many people to summer resorts, and the natural dullness at this time of the year.

The use of cut stone is showing a gradual increase in this city, though there is only a limited amount being used at the present time. The contractors are confident that the tide is turning, and that stone is bound to become more popular as the people see its many advantages. Many large structures are now under way, some of which have more or less cut stone in their construction, but there are comparatively few all stone buildings being erected here.

It is rumored that another immense department store is to be erected here, though nothing definite can be learned with regard to it. It is said that something in the neighborhood of \$370,000.00 will be expended on the project.

The Peter & Melcher Steam Stone Works say that conditions with them are showing some improvement, with the indications very much better for the future. Conditions locally have been somewhat slack, but everything now points to a brisk fall business. In the monumental line, Mr. Peter said they had no complaint to make as they were getting their share of the orders. He looked for an increase in this branch of the business with the approach of cooler weather.

John Diebold & Sons, report that the demand for cut stone has been good, excepting in the local field, and they are busy on a number of important jobs. Mr. Andrew Diebold said that he looked forward to a renewal of business during the present month, and was of the opinion that the use of stone would increase in this locality in the future.

The Muldoon Monument Co. say they are busy and have noted a change for the better within the past few weeks. They anticipate a big business throughout the South during the coming months, as everything points that way now.

The James Clark Monument Co. are busy on some nice monument jobs. Mr. Clark has just returned from a trip through the Northwest, and is now prepared for the increased business which he is sure to have this fall. He says shipments of granite from the East are coming in better of late, and he is getting out some nice work.

Jos. H. Peter & Co. find the demand for monuments still good—a condition which has prevailed with them for some months. There was nothing of special mention to make public just at present.

Jos. H. Gernert, the monument man, says conditions are a trifle dull just now, but he looks forward to a better trade in the near future. He has, however, enough work to keep him busy.

Quarries.

THE BEDFORD DISTRICT.

**Preparations Are Being Made to Open Up
New Quarries and Build New Mills
by Large Operators.**

FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY BRIGHT.

BEDFORD, Ind., September 4.—The general situation is unchanged in the oilitic district. Everybody is busy and likely to continue so for an indefinite period. Large operators are showing their confidence in the situation by erecting new mills to better enable them to handle the ever increasing business and several more are in contemplation if rumors are true.

The *Bedford Democrat*, in a recent issue, says that two more big mills are to be located in Bedford very soon in addition to those already announced and in course of construction. These two firms, according to the best authority, have fully decided to locate here. They are firms that are already doing a large business in cut and sawed stone in one of the larger cities, but find that they are too far away from the raw material to successfully compete with the mills at Bedford.

All of the big mills throughout the country that depend to any great extent on Indiana oilitic stone will sooner or later have to come to the quarries, where they will save a small fortune each year in freight alone. As they are now situated they pay freight on lots of waste and must also figure in another freight rate on the finished product if it is shipped to their home town, as much of it is. The outlook in the stone business in Bedford is brighter than it ever has been before.

Labor Day was celebrated generally as a holiday and all of the quarries and mills suspended operations entirely to allow their men a day of recreation. Quite a demonstration was made here by the men and a picnic, dance and fireworks at night completed a pleasant day. The new mayor took his chair on Labor Day and the lid was left off. Ordinarily the lid is on tight on holidays.

The Bedford Cut Stone Co. is the newest corporation to enter the field here. The incorporators are Messrs. John A. Rowe, Robt. F. McKinley and C. S. Norton. Mr. John A. Rowe is the president and Mr. Robt. F. McKinley is the secretary and treasurer. The company is incorporated for \$40,000.00 and ground has already been broken and work is rapidly under way for the erection of a new mill which will be within a stone's throw of the Climax and the new Indiana Cut Stone Co.

The equipment has already been ordered and three new gang saws, a diamond saw and two New Albany planers are already on their way to the new mill. It will have a stone foundation and a modern mill in every respect. They expect to be in operation within sixty days.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new mill of the Indiana Cut Stone Co. The buildings are already up and part of the equipment is being put in place. There will be five gangs of saws and two electric travelers, which were furnished by the Bedford Foundry and Machine Co., one diamond saw, two lathes from the New Albany Manufacturing Co., and three circular attachment planers of the Lincoln Iron Works. The 250 h. p. Corliss engine of the Bates Machine Co.'s make is on the ground. The buildings have concrete foundations and the plant when erected is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.00.

Robt. Reed is the president of the new company, Ralph Reed, secretary and treasurer and L. E. Kerner the superintendent. They have already begun contracting for work and their first job will be the erection of the new court house at Greenville, Ky. While it is not a big contract it does pretty well for a starter. A feature of the building will be a half dozen large columns.

W. McMillan & Son, of Chicago, have purchased the controlling interest in the Bedford Buff Stone Co. from F. D. Norton. The quarry is located five miles north of Bedford on the Monon railroad at Peerless, Ind. They have opened up offices in Bedford and the property will be managed from here. The local offices are in charge of Mr. Lee Woolery, a young lawyer, who has had some experience in the quarry business, having been associated at one time with the Bedford Quarries Co., and also with a quarry at Bloomington. He took charge of the office September 1.

Mr. Pete Burke, who was superintendent of the quarry until last May, has been reappointed. Mr. Woolery would neither deny or affirm the rumor that the company expected to erect a mill, saying that he was not at liberty at this time to say anything regarding the subject.

Mr. Nat Joiner, of the P.M.B. Stone Co., said that they were rushing things to the utmost capacity as there was only a couple of months left before the winter season. He said there was nothing new to report except that they were very busy.

Mr. Carl Furst, of the Furst-Kerber Cut Stone Co., said that there was nothing new to report except that they were busily engaged on several very large contracts which they already have on hand. He said the prospects were very bright and that the business would no doubt continue good for an indefinite period as the demand for stone was on the increase.

They are running their big plant to its fullest capacity and a peep into their immense mill was all that was necessary to convince the Rock Products correspondent that what Mr. Furst said about pushing things to their utmost capacity was absolutely correct.

Mr. W. N. Mathews, of the W. N. Mathews Stone Co., had just returned from a two week's vacation spent in the east. He visited Washington and Atlantic City while away. He said that the majority of the stone shipped from his quarry which is at Dark Hollow was going into New York City. He is doing his utmost to get out stone but he is being urged to ship faster. He said that they had no particularly large jobs on hand at present but were extremely busy.

The Bedford-New York Quarries Co. have been getting out stone for the past month. This company was organized about a year ago, but only commenced operations a few months ago. Mr. F. D. Norton, the president of the company, says that they recently purchased two new Sullivan channellers and would purchase other equipment as they needed it. They have plenty of business. The other officer of the company is Mr. Robert Reed, who is secretary and treasurer. Their present equipment consists of four Wardwell channellers, several steam drills and the usual quarry equipment including one of the new one-man derricks, where the man in the power house swings, raises and lowers the stone by himself. When the Rock Products representative asked Mr. Norton if they could do anything for him he said, laughingly, "Yes, get us another railroad. What we all want is more railroads to handle the stone."

Mr. M. F. Brooks, of the Brooks-Curtis Stone Co., says that he finds no trouble in keeping busy nowadays. They have recently added to their already complete equipment a New Albany planer 14 feet 6-6. They have plenty of large jobs on hand to keep them busy and see no end to the present rush. Mr. Brooks said they had all they could possibly do and were rushing things to their utmost capacity.

Mr. Robert Reed, of the Norton-Reed Stone Co., is in the east on his vacation combining business with pleasure. He has his family with him. An inquiry at the office in Bedford elicited the usual reply, "very busy."

At the offices of the C. S. Norton Blue Stone Co., the report was that they were doing everything in their power to get out the stone as rapidly as possible and that they had plenty of jobs on hand.

At the mill of the Climax Stone Co., everything was running full tilt night and day and every effort is being made to ship stone as rapidly as possible. Mr. McKinley spends practically all of his time at the mill personally superintending his operations.

John A. Rowe was getting ready to make a trip but found time to say that he was very busy and had recently secured contracts for the Supreme Court Building at Springfield, Ill., the Post Office at Fresno, Cal., and a handsome residence in Columbia, S. C. He is building an addition, 64x30 feet, in which he will conduct the monumental end of his business. He has recently put in a new

traveler. Mr. Rowe always has a pleasant smile and a good handshake for everyone. He never gets too busy to talk and it is always a pleasure to call on him.

The Bedford Quarries Co., who own and operate the Hoosier quarry, are actively engaged in opening up another quarry known as the old Buff Ridge, Ledge J. They are stripping with a hydraulic pump with a pressure of 170 pounds. They claim they can strip in a week what would require a month or more with teams and the old methods. They have already uncovered a large quantity of stone and will begin quarrying within thirty days. The Southern Indiana railroad has put in a switch to the quarry and one derrick has already been erected and two more will be up soon. Mr. E. C. Dickinson, the superintendent, said they were away ahead of last year and have their tracks all started for the coming year. All of their ledges are stripped now with the single exception of Ledge B.

Quarrying operations are going on nicely in Ledge H from which is being taken the stone for the addition to the Trinity building in New York. The mill is now running full tilt, they having resumed operations last Tuesday. An accident to a portion of the power machinery made it necessary to close down the mill for seven working days until repairs could be made. They are now working between five and six hundred men and are constantly increasing their force.

Mr. George Dugan, of the Dugan Cut Stone Co., said: "We are running night and day and are very busy." At present they are shipping the stone for the new Capitol Building at Frankfort, Ky. Mr. Dugan spends most of his time at Frankfort now, personally superintending the erection of this job. They have already reached the second story of this building and the first of the big columns were shipped last week and one of them was set last Friday. There are seventy columns in all, each twenty-eight feet long and three feet eight inches in diameter. This will be the largest shipment of columns of this diameter and length ever made from the district. There have perhaps been other columns as large from a single block of stone, but never so many of them in a single job. Each one requires a car in shipment. All are completed and will be hurried out as quickly as the cars can be secured. One of the features of the Dugan Cut Stone Co.'s plant is the fact that all of the operations are in doors and work can be carried on without interruption throughout the entire winter reason.

Wm. Bradley & Son, of Brooklyn, and Bedford, are working steadily fifteen hours every day. Mr. E. L. Borst, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving and expects to be able to resume his position within two weeks. Mr. M. J. Morgan, from the New York office, has charge of affairs during his absence. He has been at Bedford for the past five weeks and will remain here acting as assistant superintendent. He says that the company is building a cut stone plant at Ravenswood, just across from Blackwell's Island, in New York. It will be 650 feet in length and have five spans. It will be one of the largest cut stone plants in the United States when completed.

A revolving right angle boom crane has recently been installed at the mill in Bedford. It is operated by a 10 h. p. motor and has a radius of 40 feet with a 30 foot rise. This crane which revolves in a circle, hoists, lowers and runs in arm out like a traveler.

Work is being pushed on the stone for the immense addition to the Trinity Building, the stone for which is being secured from The Bedford Quarries Co. The Trinity Building contains 90,000 cubic feet of stone and the addition will require approximately four times as much and will probably be, when completed, the largest stone office building in the world. This company is also furnishing the stone for the Senate Office Building at Washington.

Now and then talk is heard that all the available stone land near Bedford has been opened up and that within twenty or thirty years, when the present quarries are exhausted, there will be an end of the stone business. All such talk is without foundation. There are lots of good stone land here that will be developed when it is needed. Recently Mr. John Tornhy and Mr. William Benzell have been core drilling on the Clayton land near New Union, and have taken out several cores that show one of the best ledges in the county. There are fifty-five feet of stone of the same color and quality as the Dark Hollow stone.

Of the fifty-five feet forty of it is buff.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., September 4.—It is rumored that several new quarries are to be opened up shortly in the Clear Creek district, but there is nothing definite yet. Everybody is busy up to their ears and labor is somewhat scarce. There is hardly a quarry but what could use a few more good men if they could get them. Everybody is pushing things to their utmost in an endeavor to get a stock on hand for the winter season, but it is safe to say that few will be able to make any headway in this direction as the constant cry for stone compels them to ship it out as fast as it is quarried.

The Illinois Central has almost completed its road from Indianapolis to Effingham where it hits the main road. There is some property in the district reached by the new road that possesses all of the elements for the manufacture of a Portland cement, and there are rumors of a company being formed here shortly.

There are already some inquiries regarding properties, both for quarrying and cement purposes.

Bloomington is enjoying a building boom and there is now in course of erection here about one-half million dollars worth of new buildings.

Monroe County will have a new court house, and the plans and specifications will soon be adopted. The architect has already drawn the designs and the committee will meet this week and take action. The specifications call for Monroe County stone. The appropriation is for \$125,000.00 and the contract will be let as a whole.

The Empire Stone Co., whose quarry and mill are located in the Clear Creek district, are doing a nice business and are getting out a fine quality of both buff and blue stone. The officers of the company are: Messrs. W. N. Matthews, president; L. V. Buskirk secretary and treasurer, and Frank Matthews, manager. They have four channeleers, three Wardwells and one Sullivan, and have six gangs of saws, all going full tilt. They are shipping fifteen or twenty cars a month to New York, but the balance is distributed all over the country. They deal in mill blocks and sawed stone, and can furnish buff and blue stone with equal facility.

The Johnson-Matthews Co., who operate the quarry farthest south in the Victor neighborhood on the new branch of the Monon, are working about seventy men and are getting out a nice quality of buff stone. This company has been in operation just a little over a year and are pushing things to the utmost to fill their orders which they already have on hand. They are just finishing a big contract at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Fred Matthews, of Matthews Bros., says that they have been very busy all season. Their mill is the oldest in the State and is located at Ellettsville about seven miles north of here. They are running eight gangs and two planers and doing their best to keep up with their orders.

Perry Bros., the Mathers Stone Co., and the Eclipse mill, all at Ellettsville, are getting out stone as fast as they possibly can. All have orders on hand which will keep them busy for some time to come.

Mr. S. C. Freese, the secretary of the National Stone Co., one of the largest operators in the district, said that he had nothing new to report.

The Bloomington Cut Stone Co. are now running, but will not have all their machinery in place for another week. They started two gangs on the 9th of August and the planers the week following. They will install another gang next week and also another lathe. They will also purchase a diamond saw. This company is furnishing the stone for the annex to the new Seelbach Hotel in Louisville, Ky. This will take about 7,000 cubic feet of stone in all. One car was loaded to-day and five other carloads are finished ready for shipment. The whole job will be shipped within five weeks. Mr. Wm. T. Blair, the secretary, said that nothing had been done regarding the quarry, but that they would probably open up one as near to the mill as possible.

Their new mill is one of the most substantial and best arranged mills in the district and reflects great credit on Mr. Blair, who personally superintended its erection.

Mr. J. W. Hoadley, the manager of the Hoadley Stone Co., said they were very busy getting out the stone for the Auditorium of the University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill. The caps which are

now ready for shipment are six in number and are beautiful in design. This structure will cost \$100,000.00 and is already half completed.

They are also shipping stone for the \$75,000.00 church at the same place, the corner stone for which was laid September 2.

At the office of the U. S. Quarries Co., and the Crescent Stone Co., Mr. O. M. Fulwider said that both were as busy as they possibly could be.

It is stated on good authority that the Wicks Co., of Chicago, will open up a quarry south of Mathers Co.'s quarry.

The Consolidated Stone Co. are also very busy and it is rumored that this company will open a quarry in the Clear Creek district.

The Eagle Stone Co., whose quarry is south of the Clear Creek district, are running full time. They have recently added another gang saw which makes three in all. They have no new big contracts on hand but are extremely busy getting out those already started.

STINESVILLE, IND.

STINESVILLE, IND., September 4.—J. W. Hoadley & Son have a large mill right across from the station at Stinesville. They are operating eight gangs and keep two big turning lathes busy as they make a specialty of large columns.

They have a number of large orders on hand which they are hurrying to completion and they are very busy. Their quarry is about a half mile southwest of their mill. This firm is one of the oldest and best known in the State.

The Romona Oolitic Stone Co. have their quarries and mill at this point but their main office is at Indianapolis.

This is one of the few quarries where it is possible to operate both winter and summer. Mr. Chas. E. Leppert said that they were very busy, and are at present furnishing the stone for three bridges near Indianapolis, two of which are nearly complete. They are also furnishing the stone for the court house at Bolivar, Mo. They are at present operating six gangs, one Anderson diamond saw, one Young diamond saw, four planers and a lathe. They have two quarries, both buff, and are operating them to their fullest capacity. The company has built in all seven bridges at Indianapolis.

The mill is situated in the quarry and is probably the only one so situated in the district. The company owns a vast tract of good quarry property adjacent. They also operate a quarry and mill at Romona.

The Geo. W. Henley Stone Co. also operate a quarry and mill at Stinesville. Mr. Geo. W. Henley said that they were loaded up for the entire season and they are doing their best to get out the stone as rapidly as possible.

For the Progressive Quarryman.

We wish to direct our reader's attention to the advertisement on another page in this issue of the O'Laughlin revolving screen manufactured by John O'Laughlin, Racine, Wis. This screen is a vast improvement on the old style screen and has already proven by practical demonstration that it will save money. This illustration is a side view and the sketch is from the screen now in operation at the John O'Laughlin Stone Co.'s plant at Racine, Wis. The capacity of the screen for a perfect separation to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stone is unlimited and Mr. O'Laughlin guarantees that 2,500 tons can be separated in ten hours into five different sizes. The screen should separate 200,000 yards without repair or renewal of screens. Another decided advantage of this screen is the fact that it requires but $\frac{1}{2}$ the power to operate as does the old style screen. Estimates will be furnished as to the cost, power required, etc., by writing to Mr. O'Laughlin.

Getting in Readiness for Operations.

MARTINEZ, CAL., August 25.—The San Pablo Quarry Co., of which Anson Blake, the Oakland banker, is the head, is preparing to handle an immense volume of business at the plant now under construction at Point Richmond. A crew of fifty men is employed preparing the site for the machinery, some of which is on its way from the East.

The Patapsco Quarry Co., of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$25,000.00, and those interested are George M. Brady, Jas. H. Brady, Jr., W. M. Maloy, E. L. Blake and R. S. Opie. The company will quarry rock, marble, granite, etc.

The A. and C. Stone and Lime Co. has been organized at Indianapolis, Ind. The company will operate quarries, etc. The directors are J. C. Armfield, C. C. Cartwright, A. B. Meyer, John Detamore and Wm. Detamore. The capital stock is \$250,000.00.

The American Stone Co., of Richmond, Va., has been organized with \$15,000.00 capital stock. The company will do a general quarrying and building business. The officers are: W. T. Moulton, president; L. F. Barnes, secretary; and J. E. Campbell, treasurer.

The Federal Stone Co. has been incorporated at Salt Lake City, Utah. The capital stock is \$150,000.00. H. C. Lund is president; John Smith, vice-president; and J. S. Mousley, secretary and treasurer.

The Wendell Quarry Co., of Durham, N. C., has been organized. The capital stock is \$50,000.00, of which \$10,000.00 is paid. The company will do a general quarrying business. H. F. Owens, Chas. A. Owens, and S. C. Chambers are the incorporators.

The Nelson Bros. Co., of New York, N. Y., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. The company will do a quarrying business. J. Nelson, Jr., W. C. Nelson, C. L. Daggett, Albany, and W. E. Hoyt, of Schenectady, are the incorporators.

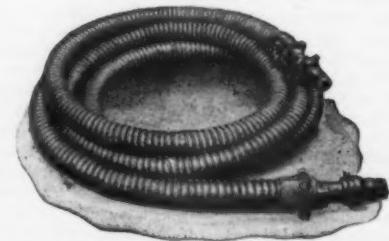
The French Broad Quarry and Building Material Co. has been organized at Asheville, N. C., by J. N. Gudger, Jr., Judge J. C. Pritchard and others. The capital stock is \$10,000.00, of this amount \$1,800.00 has been subscribed.

The Maryland Quarry Co., of Wilmington, Del., has been organized with \$100,000.00 capital stock. The company will quarry stone, etc.

Sprague Electric Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLEXIBLE STEEL ARMORED HOSE



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GENERAL OFFICES:

527-531 West 34th Street, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO OFFICE: Fisher Building.

Stone.

The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association.

Meets Semi-Annually.

Robert E. Harrsch, Chicago, Ill.	President
P. B. Parker, New York City	First Vice President
George Dugan, Bedford, Ind.	Second Vice President
Henry Struble, Chicago, Ill.	Secretary-Treasurer

Official Organ, ROCK PRODUCTS.

One of the Vital Considerations.

The arrangement of the cut stone plant has much to do with success, both in the saving of time and the proper handling of stone. True many of the operators appreciate this fact to the fullest extent, and have acted in accordance with their knowledge, but there are others who evidently have given the subject little consideration. In designing a plant of this character, particularly where the operator's space is limited, the greatest care should be given the subject previous to any attempt at construction. When once the equipment is put in place and the shafting, pulleys and other mechanism is arranged, it is an inconvenient and expensive thing to change them.

If the plant permits the use of derricks these should be placed in such a manner as to be capable of handling stone from the cars and depositing it at the saw gangs or on the yard so as to avoid more handling than can possibly be avoided. The arrangement of the saw gangs, planers, headers, turning lathes and other equipment should likewise come in for their share of consideration.

The power plant is another important adjunct which, when located in a proper position, is one of the most helpful and economical parts of the operation. Each integral part of any business undertaking is of so much moment that the sum total is never fully complete unless it has been so considered as to form a useful cog in the industrial wheel.

The general arrangement of the stone plant must be viewed from the standpoint of the future. In times of business pressure, when the moments are counted as dollars, time is priceless. Our age admits of few delays; competition is too keen for parley, and the cut stone contractor has too many contentions to permit of his losing this valuable asset through lack of a proper arrangement of his plant.

Recommend Decimal Fractions.

In all the multitude of figures with which the drafting and estimating room of the cut stone contractor have to contend, it is indeed peculiar that with very few exceptions the old English method of computation by the use of common fractions is still in vogue. If all the expense of time to say nothing of the proportion of errors that will creep in in spite of the most painstaking regulation, will cost more than the profit upon a considerable job in the course of a year. The application of the metric system to the coin and currency issues in this country have clearly demonstrated its advantages as applied to every kind of calculation that involves the use of fractions. There is no line of business to-day where minute calculation is such an important factor as the cut stone industry. The contractor claims that it is impossible for him to use the metric system because the quarrymen from whom he buys the stone has not adopted the new method and for this reason there would be a constant translation back and forth, in figuring back to the quarry blocks and in figuring again to the drawings of the architect, who still uses the common fraction almost universally. If an agreement could be reached between the quarrymen, the cut stone contractor and the architect to eliminate entirely the common fraction from all their calculations, the labor and one of the enormously expensive details in the

business could be overcome without any serious inconvenience to any one concerned. It is high time that this improvement should be undertaken for it is possible to express with more perfect exactness the minute difference in fraction by the metric system which has never been possible with the common fraction. We would like to hear what the cut stone contractor has to say upon this suggestion that we may lay the matter before the other parties interested so as to enforce their attention to the matter.

Prosperous Atlanta Cut Stone Contractor.

The W. G. Sharkey Stone Co. are among the leading cut stone contractors in the South. The officers of the company are W. G. Sharkey, president and H. H. Schaul, secretary and treasurer. Their offices and yards are on Bellewood avenue and the W. & A. R. R.

At the present time they are very busy and have several very large contracts on hand. Their plant is well equipped with pneumatic tools, surfacers, etc. They employ their own designers and in addition to making plans for construction work they have designed some monuments and mausoleums. They carry a line of monuments but do not make a specialty of this feature of the business. Among the large jobs recently completed by them in Atlanta is the First Baptist Church, an imposing structure built of Georgia granite.

Seventy Big Columns.

BEDFORD, IND., September 1.—George Dugan, cut stone contractor of this city, reports great progress in the construction of the Kentucky State House at Frankfort. The picture on this page shows a train of stone coming from the famous Hoosier Quarry of the Bedford Quarries Co. for the Kentucky State House. These blocks are to be worked up into parts of seventy columns which will constitute one of the great architectural features of the job. The columns when finished will be 28 feet long by 3 feet 7 inches in diameter at the base. The blocks as they are upon the cars weigh about forty tons each.

Has Much Greater Capacity.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 18.—Additions to the plant capacity of the Western Stone Co., which have been in process of construction for some time, were completed April 1, and the company now has an added capacity amounting to 33%, per cent. It has orders enough to tax its capacity even with the enlargements and improvements that have been made. There is likelihood at any time of the sale of the company's dock property at Archer avenue. The completion of this deal will enable the company to take up all its outstanding bonds. In the last few days there has been no activity in the stock, but none of the original investors have disposed of their holdings.

BAY CITY, MICH.

BAY CITY, MICH., August 11.—The building operations of Bay City have not been as brisk as most places in the last year or two. Perhaps the reason is that just prior to this time, the requirements of the business community were well taken care of by the completion of a large number of very creditable office buildings, stores, etc. Consequently, the cut stone business is experiencing quite a dull season.

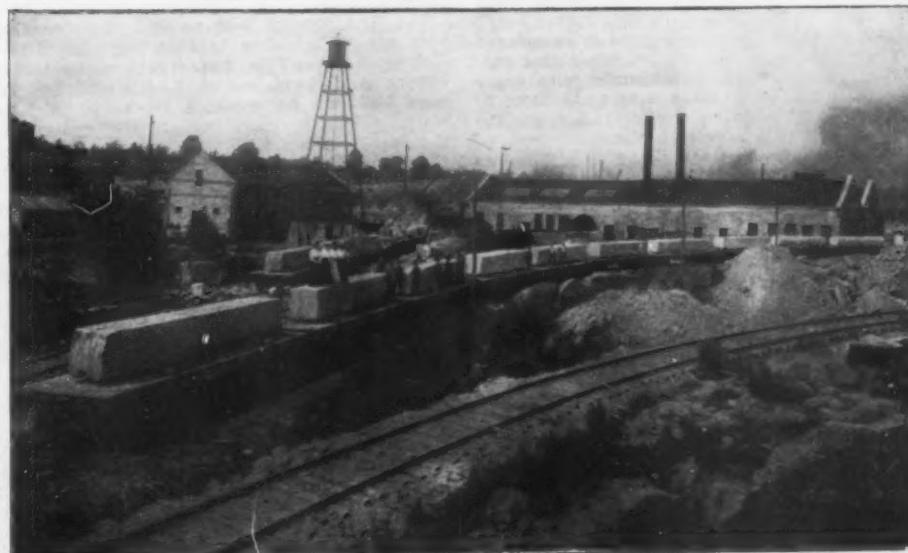
The Bay City Stone Co. is a very old establishment and is the successor of the firm of Tennant & Son, who for many years have been the leading people in the line of cut stone. The firm is now composed of Sidney J. Tennant, Jos. Miller and Jos. O'Keefe.

There are very few buildings in Bay City that are built entirely of stone but there is a great deal of ornamental work used in connection with brick, such as window caps, doorways, porches, and the like, and this firm has erected a very large percentage of this work to be seen in Bay City. They have a commodious and well equipped plant with a stock of Indiana colitic and Ohio sandstone on the yard. This firm were the original monumental people in Bay City and they continue in that line to some extent, having quite a collection of marble jobs for the inspection of customers and a few sample pieces of granite of various kinds. For years they have been the leading general contractors where stone of any classification has been specified for buildings in this city.

The Valley Stone Co. is another old concern who operate in the stone contracting business and the firm is composed of Mr. Geo. R. Whaler and Mr. Wm. Frorath, the firm being established in 1889. Their operations have been confined almost entirely to sandstone work and Indiana limestone work. This concern complained that it had been a very dull year with them on account of the slackness of building operations but say that once in a while they take a monumental order that comes their way.

In speaking of experience, they claim to have 125 years of experience in the business for Mr. Whaler is 75 and Mr. Frorath is 50 and they have been in business all their lives. They say they have never looked for a cheap grade of work and that probably they could have their shop overloaded with business if they could see their way clear to work without making any profit as some of the figures which they have seen would seem to indicate some other contractors are doing.

The Midland Limestone Co. has been incorporated at Pittsburg, Pa. The incorporators are: Charles McKnight, J. M. Critchlow, Joseph M. Critchlow, Titusville; W. S. McGinnis, Mt. Jackson; W. C. Fownes, Jr., J. R. Spear, Pittsburg; Charles McKnight, Sewickley. The capital stock is \$150,000.00.



SOME OF THE SEVENTY INDIANA COATIC COLUMNS FOR THE KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, EN ROUTE TO GEORGE DUGAN'S PLANT, BEDFORD, IND.

The Ancient and Accepted Way.

Very frequently we are asked for instructions with regard to the estimating of cost upon stone jobs and the correct way of making figures for bids or a system of procedure for estimating the cost of work. To answer such an inquiry in a general way is very hard to accomplish satisfactorily because of the widely differing dimensions of quarry stock that the cut stone contractor must take into consideration as the basis of his operations.

There are very few stone buildings of the present time that are built of solid masonry. Fully 95 per cent of the work now put up by the cut stone contractor consists of veneering work or building a narrow stone facing for walls constructed of other materials—either of brick or more recently re-inforced concrete.

In view of this fact, the amount of stone that enters into modern specifications represents merely the surface and in volume only about 10 per cent of what it would be if the structure were solid masonry. This naturally has a very important bearing upon the basic outlay or plan of procedure.

From time immemorial there has been but one recognized plan for the estimating as well as the practical construction of masonry work, and it seems to have reached perfection for there has been no important change since the masons of Egypt built the Temple of Osiris at Memphis which antedates the oldest human records.

Whether the masonry job is to be constructed of sawed blocks of even dimensions or of broken ashlar or even of rough rubble stone, the plan is the same. The detailed drawing of the architect or the master builder, as the case may be, is divided into courses of stone beginning at the water table and advancing upward course by course until the top course is laid. Beginning at any corner, the size of the corner stone becomes the first matter of detail to decide. All other corner stones of the course will be of an equal height and all the material that is placed between the corners is made to conform to the height of the cornerstones, having due regard for all the openings by nice calculations so that at the completion of any given course, the whole line of masonry is level with the cornerstone. When one course is completed another is superimposed thereon in like manner until the whole building is completed. Thus each and every cornerstone or terminal piece becomes a matter of careful measurement and every piece of stone going into the work can be intelligently selected and prepared so that it will fit perfectly in its own particular position in its particular course, either at the quarry or in the cutting shed before it is transported to the building.

The matter of putting the stone so prepared together into the building constitutes a separate branch of the mason's art which is quite as important as the preparation of the stone and requires just as intimate a knowledge of the plans and specifications in detail. By this means every stone which enters into the course is considered separately and some of the most intelligent contractors beginning at a given corner with every course in the building make a separate sheet or bill of each course having a letter to indicate the course and a number for each stone.

For example, we will say that the building to be constructed is a rectangular parallelogram. The foundation has been constructed so as to conform with the contour of the earth and has been raised to a level which is called the first water table. The first course we will call A and the first corner stone will then become A 1; the next block will be A 2; then A 3, and so on until we have enough blocks or lineal feet having the proper thickness and the proper rise to go all around the building. It is usual to mark corner stones with a further specification taken from the points of the compass such as N. E. for northeast, S. W. for southwest in addition to their regular series number in their course. The next course above will begin with B 1; which will be placed immediately over A 1 and the stones which make the B course will go around the building in like manner. Make a separate bill for each course in the building thus described. The simple additions of all the courses in the building will give the correct estimate for the whole job unless there be porches, consisting of columns

and moldings or other architectural features which are calculated upon separate sheets in detail and lettered and numbered stone by stone as suggested before.

In the case of broken ashlar construction, the course is by no means such an intelligent proposition. The quoins or corner stones, in this case, decide the rise of each course and the contractor merely supplies a sufficient quantity of dressed or rough ashlar, as the case may be, of various sizes and it becomes a matter of fitting and matching of stone to make up the course between the quoins of the course, the quoins in this case being practically all that is prepared in a cutting shed before the work of laying the wall is undertaken except in the case of dressed ashlar where all the stone furnished for the job have one of several predetermined dimensions which are multiples of the entire rise of the course.

The method of figuring such courses is similar to that just described where the building is constructed of blocks of stone cut or sawed to the exact dimension of the course. The detail of the bill for such courses would merely show the quoins for all the corners as well as the openings plus the amount of broken filling which is supplied by the selection of the mason who is constructing the work and it is necessary to estimate the cost of the stone plus the cost of the man's work both in selecting and in laying the filling ashlar.

This mere sketch is given to show the general intelligent plan that has been developed by the experience of the practical masons for ages past as we recognize the impossibility of going into all of the details which would cover every case. It has long been recognized that it is impossible to erect two buildings of stone precisely alike and the variations and deviations are practically infinite, but for an underlying principle what we have just attempted to express has been accepted for ages as the fundamental plan of procedure both to prepare the stone, to arrive at the cost and to construct the work.

IN MICHIGAN.

SAGINAW, MICH., August 10.—As the first cause for founding a city at this place was the concentration of the lumbering interests along the Saginaw river, this city in its infancy was naturally built of wood. There was a time that can be recalled in the memory of men still living when every house in Saginaw was framed and built of wood. A little later when more expensive construction was indulged in, brick buildings began to be more numerous and as the development of wealth proceeded apace, the temporary wooden structures gave place to permanent buildings of brick and stone so that to-day Saginaw is one of the handsomest cities of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

The first concern who entered the stone business are still leaders in that line, the firm of Hobson & Co. This was organized in 1869 by Messrs. A. Hobson and H. L. Blaisdell and they soon built up an enviable reputation for good work. Their business has steadily grown from the start. Along with their cut stone business, they have always been extensive operators in the monumental line.

Their plant is equipped with planers, saws, polishing machines of all kinds. They receive their stone in the shape of quarry blocks and work it up into the finished product in their own shed and yard.

Their contracting business is general in its character for they take care of inside marble work as well as exterior stone construction. All their carving is done with pneumatic tools and they recently increased their capacity by putting in a larger compressor. They work a large number of hands and their work is not confined to the city of Saginaw by any means for they have always bid upon jobs within a convenient distance which the excellent railroad facilities of the city make quite practical. They have a railroad siding that comes right into their yard for the delivery of stone and their shops are beside the river bank constituting of itself a commodious wharf. The plant is located in the heart of the city, an economical factor where heavy stones have to be handled.

Mohr, Bros. whose office and yards are situated at 1713 Genesee street, are also well known contractors in the cut stone business. The firm is composed of John T. and Otto Mohr. They recently succeeded their father Frederick Mohr who has been continuously in the stone business both as a building contractor and as a monumental dealer for nearly forty years. An account of their monumental activities is given on another page of this paper.

Gaffney Bros., who are also actively engaged in the monumental business, make a specialty of cut stone contracting and for a number of years have been considered a reputable factor in the structural business.

C. A. Andrus operates extensively as a cut stone contractor in connection with his large monumental interests. He has a first class equipment consisting of a pneumatic tool outfit, polishers, saws, etc., a commodious shop for working inside besides a roomy shed and yard for the convenient handling of the largest classes of work.

Will Continue Open Shop.

Providence, R. I., August 10.—Joseph P. Stone, a prominent cut stone contractor, writes us: "After almost three years of free shop the union has prevailed upon my men and convinced them of their error. So they decided to join, having left my employment without any notice whatsoever. I had almost forgotten my past injuries from this source, but now that they have done this they hope to come out victorious. My work is being taken care of in a satisfactory way by a new force of workmen. I will install machinery in the near future to assist me. I have almost completed a new building, 67x33 feet, and it will contain good equipment. There are several new buildings of good size being erected here, and everything looks promising for the fall. I have plenty of work."

Preparing to Erect Stone Mill.

Norwich, N. Y., August 27.—The Clarke Conroy Co., which operates two large quarries on West Hill, are preparing to erect a stone mill in this city. A portion of the machinery now used in the Oxford mill will be removed to Norwich and additional machinery will be installed, representing an investment of about \$30,000.00 in the beginning. The Clarke Conroy Co. has asked the people of Norwich to provide a site for the mill at a cost estimated at from \$2,100.00 to \$2,500.00. The committee on Commerce of the Business Men's Association has secured options on several sites, the one most advantageous being located on Hale Street and adjoining the railroad track which connects the Lackawanna and Ontario and Western roads. It is easy of access from the quarry, being only a short haul from the paved streets, and has the additional advantage of being easily accessible to both railroads.

The Killbuck Stone Co., of Columbus, Ohio, has been organized with \$10,000.00 capital stock. Charles M. Karch, Charles G. Kannel, Roy S. Rogers, Louis Fisher and F. A. Rogers are the incorporators.

Pacific Coast Notes.

The Hollywood Granite Co. has been incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, the incorporators being L. V. Carr, J. E. Willard, E. R. Boydon, N. A. Dunning and F. W. Stith.

The Eureka Sand, Stone and Building Co. has been incorporated at Klamath Falls, Ore., to engage in the sand and stone trade.

The San Gabriel River Rock Co. has been incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal., with a capital stock of \$25,000.00, fully subscribed, by B. R. Davidson, F. Watson, J. F. Smith, C. C. Bowerman and Frank Graves.

Jean La Borda and Stone Bros., of Riverside, Cal., are arranging to open up a granite quarry 2½ miles from the town of Perris. The owners of the location claim that the granite is the best so far found in California and that, according to the tests so far made, it is equal to the best Vermont granite.

Granite.

OUTING OF QUINCY MANUFACTURERS

Jolly Big Gathering of Granite Men at Nantasket Beach—Rain Fails to Mar Pleasure.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., August 14.—The Quincy Granite Manufacturers' Association and their friends, to the number of 250, made merry here on August 4, in the event of their annual summer outing. Though it rained in copious showers the undaunted made every use of the attractions at hand and enjoyed themselves to the limit.

Try how he would Old Prob could not dampen the ardor of the searchers after relaxation and fun. A special train brought the majority of the crowd from Quincy and at a time when it seemed Jupiter Pluvius turned on all rain faucets at his command.

It let up at times after arrival at the shore, but not long enough to pull off the entire list of sports. Surf bathing was indulged in by a few, while many broke up into small groups and enjoyed themselves to their liking until 2 p. m., the time set for dinner.

The same was served in the Rockland House, but the proprietors were distanced, when it came to satisfying each, as the large crowd with keen appetites put the Rockland's cuisine out of commission in short order.

After dinner the feature sport of the day was held. The rain let off for a brief interval when the West Quincy and South Quincy manufacturers crossed bats on the diamond.

The line up of the teams was as follows: West Quincy—A. Elcock, c.; L. Badger, p.; W. Herbert, 2 b.; W. Burke, r. f.; J. H. Ash, l. f.; E. Badger, 1 b.; A. L. Terrill, 3 b.; Alec. Kemp, c. f.; Parody, s. s. South Quincy—B. Miller, l. f.; J. Hector, c.; W. Spargo, p.; S. Barnicoat, 1 b.; J. H. Collins, 2 b.; R. Craig, s. a.; J. McIntosh, 3 b.; T. Miller, c. f.; H. Lark, r. f.

The game was featureless save for the umpiring of George Elcock. Hector's back stop work excelled for South Quincy, while Ernest Badger had his team mates beaten to a whisper when it came to base running. Parody led his side in registering kicks at the umpire.

Alfred O. Diack and James H. Elcock were the official scorers. The field was soggy and batters were not penalized for driving the ball into the miniature lake in left field. West Quincy had advantage of a web-footed player in this position.

The gallery was large and bubbling over with enthusiasm. After a few innings play, rain and darkness put a stop to the game. The scorers are still in consultation trying to figure out the exact number of tallies for each team, and will report at the next regular meeting of the association.

The spectators were of the opinion, though not unanimously, that the game resulted in a tie and should be played off at the next annual outing.

After the game, the crowd wended their way to Paragon Park and sampled the countless specimens of amusements within the enclosure. Some returned home at nightfall, while others tarried until the last train, each voting the outing a top notcher despite the several draw-backs.

NOTES ON THE WAY.

Ex-Fire Chief Peter J. Williams was there as usual in more ways than one.

Galen Vinton Bowditch, the veteran after-dinner singer, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" with telling effect. Age does not wither nor time decay the peculiarity of the only Galen's voice.

George Elcock had over 300 dandy dahlia blooms to deliver to the boys. He was kept on the jump distributing the same at the Quincy depot, and at Quincy Adams, when the crowd threatened to make more cars necessary, George was again on

deck, and presented each with a dainty boutonniere. George has got Heinze beat always when it comes to raising dahlias. At his pretty residence in West Quincy, he has just eighty prolific varieties of this pretty plant.

All went to the Rockland House to get a fish dinner with all its fixin's, and some got a roast.

It was a disappointment to Rock Products not to get any individual or group pictures of the gathering. But here again the weather was at fault, for the clouds hung too low at all stages to make good pictures possible.

"Johnnie" Walters inadvertently got the local reporters' name books crossed in the dining room so that many repeated when it came to putting their names to "among those present."

Did you ever get any green corn or watermelon? Submit answers to P. T. Fitzgerald or Harry S. Nicoll, of the committee.

There was a noticeable absence of singing between the courses. The wonderment at the lavish display of viands caused the lull.

A lady's orchestra contributed music for the dinner, but the players might as well have been on a raft in the ocean for all the music that was heard during the progress of the meal.

Fred Barnicoat and party came over the road in his touring car.

"This is no wedding!" George Elcock remarked when some one from the side lines good naturedly shied an old shoe, not at George, but at his umpiring. His position was behind the pitcher and what he said went during the progress of the game.

The moon shone from a cloudless sky at midnight, but who cared then? Did you see it? Some did.

Paragon Park held most of the boys for awhile, and there were some who did not care to wander any farther than the palm garden.

The Hungarian band in the Palm Garden tabooed rag-time, and another feature of the outing had to be eliminated. Dick Prout and Chief Williams could not do their cake walk with the dash and spirit as at Barre.

There were some familiar faces missing from the 1906 outing.

Secretary Smith, of the National Association, came down from Boston by boat.

The committee is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the affair.

President John L. Miller "said things" with reason after the repast.

James H. Elcock distributed the cigars after the ball game. So hard was he pressed that he had to seek refuge behind a back stop. He attempted to hand them over from a chair, but the good natured crowd would not have it. They nearly put him under the back stop and the distribution was hurried thereafter.

Some went up to the Boston by boat and those who started early had the fog to contend with.

Fred Barnicoat wasn't a bit stingy with his automobile, and between showers took parties to points of interest over the Jerusalem Road.

Harry Blaney, "who sings to beat the band" in the Park treated a favored few to vocal selections after night fall.

It was a poor day for the camera man, and there was a scarcity of these articles in the party.

A. M. Hunt, of *Granite, Marble and Bronze*, was on hand, thoroughly refreshed after the Barre outing to Quebec.

Successful Adoption of Compressed Air.

The Balfour Quarry Co. is successfully employing compressed air in creating artificial bed seams in its Pink Granite Quarry, near Salisbury, N. C. Up till recently it has been supposed that the compressed air method could not be used on this granite, which is exceedingly close grained and compact. The beds so created are level and smooth. Recently a block containing about sixteen thousand cubic feet was detached with remarkably little waste.

Granite in Washington State.

A ledge of fine granite has been discovered by F. M. Lewis, of Bellingham, Wash., on the south side of Ruth Mountain, in the State of Washington. The deposit extends for many miles and is half a mile in width. The grain is almost perfect and the colors vary from red to gray and white. It is quite probable that this deposit will be developed within a reasonable time, as the location of the same is such as will likely soon be traversed by a railroad.

BARRE, VERMONT.

BARRE, Vt., August 22.—George B. Milne, of the Boutwell-Milne-Varnum Co., has been dangerously ill for several weeks, but his multitude of friends are now rejoicing that he is out of danger and on the road to recovery.

John W. Blanchard, formerly a granite cutter at Williamstown and Barre, but for the past few years employed at Northfield, has invented a Lewis Iron, the patent and selling right of which he is reported to have sold for \$10,000.00 to a New York firm. A Lewis is an instrument used by all branches of the stone trade to lift and carry heavy stones. The one most commonly in use consists of six or more different parts which are placed in a Lewis hole in a stone and by a lever are expanded as the derrick tightens the hoisting rope. One of the strong features of the Lewis Iron invented by Mr. Blanchard is that it consists of only one piece of metal and is much quicker in operation, while it fits into the hole as an inverse wedge the same as those now in use.

J. Elliott Stoughton has resigned as local representative of the New York Granite Co. Mr. Stoughton was formerly in the employ of Cook & Watkins.

Big Building of Barre Granite.

J. A. Campbell, who, as stated in last month's issue of ROCK PRODUCTS, has been for the past few months making arrangements to go into building work in Barre granite, has just returned to Barre after a month's absence in Chicago, where he has completed negotiations for a sixteen-story granite building contract, the first one of any size that has ever been produced in Barre granite. The stone will be quarried and cut in Barre.

Mr. Campbell has been in Barre a greater part of the present summer, completing arrangements to handle building work on a large scale. Quarries have been practically secured and land purchased for the erection of the biggest cutting plant in Vermont. The full plans of the project will probably be ready for publication in the October issue.

The prospect now is that it will constitute the biggest boom that Barre granite has ever had, for one big building of Barre granite in Chicago will be an advertisement that will, without any doubt, create an astonishing demand for Barre granite in building work.

Immense Monument Cut.

Probably the finest tomb ever erected in Vermont, and at least one of the best that has been cut in Barre this year, is just being set up by the Jones Bros. Co., at Bennington, for ex-Governor John G. McCullough. For several weeks the stone has been transported there and drawn to the erection site on a specially built truck wagon weighing 3½ tons. As many as 18 horses have been used to draw some of the large pieces and the heaviest stone has not arrived yet. A 66 ft. derrick with a capacity of over 30 tons is being used and six men are employed in the setting. The mausoleum is to stand on the corner of Main Street and Monument Avenue, almost on the site of the former home of the famous Ethan Allen. The building faces towards the west, fronting on Monument Avenue, and stands about 30 feet from the street. The foundation has been laid with concrete about eight feet below the grade line.

The structure measures 18x26 ft. and about 22 ft. in height. There will be a porch in front approached by four broad steps, and enclosed in front by two fluted columns on each side in back of the solid front. A doorway 4x8 ft. opens from the porch into the interior by two grillwork bronze doors, and behind these two solid bronze doors. The interior is to be finished in Vermont white marble with bronze trimmings, and there will be eighteen catacombs, eight on each side and two in the rear. At the back will be four small grill windows.

The roof of the building is to be gabled and will rest upon four square pillars at the corners of the main part, and the columns of the porch. The two sides of the building will be perfectly plain. Above the pillars at the latter and just below the gable will be a large stone with "McCullough" cut in the stone.

The largest piece of granite in the building is one in the roof weighing about twenty tons. There will be over 100 pieces in the structure when completed. The plans were drawn by Norcross Bros., of Worcester, Mass., and the work of construction is in charge of W. F. Howland, of Barre, the man

ROCK PRODUCTS.

who set up the pillars in the church of St. John the Divine in New York.

At a recent meeting in the Northfield village council, it was voted to install special hydrants for the fire protection of the various granite plants located in that village.

For the second time during the past few months a Barre granite firm has suffered through the spite of some atrocious vandal. On the previous occasion it was the firm of L. G. Rizzi, who lost about \$1,500.00 in spoiled monuments. This time it was E. L. Smith & Co. and their loss is about \$500.00. It was recently discovered that five finished or partly finished stones of a vault had been chipped so that they are practically ruined. The pieces are side stones to a vault which is to be set up in the New York cemetery and are all hammered. The vandal who entered the shed at night used a hammer and knocked off the edges and corners in a ruthless fashion. Two of the stones were ready to be shipped. As was the case in the outrage at Mr. Rizzi's shed, there is as yet no clew to the perpetrator.

The copartnership which, for some time has existed between O. N. Marciasi and W. P. Mortimer in the granite cutting business, was dissolved on the first of the month, Mr. Mortimer retiring from the firm and Mr. Marciasi continuing the business alone. Mr. Marciasi was one of the very first Italian carvers to arrive in Barre and he has been here continually since coming here in the early eighties.

Extreme heat during the past ten days has caused many of the stone sheds to close down and the water situation at the present writing looks pretty serious, the long continued dry season having made sad havoc with the city water supply. It may be necessary to shut down the polishing mills until there is a sufficient rainfall to raise the water in the city reservoirs.

The granite train which is run between the Bethel quarries and Northfield broke apart a few days ago in the yards and ran into the No. 1 shed of the E. B. Ellis Co., doing considerable damage. The train was heavily loaded with granite and a large block of granite was standing on end in one of the cars which struck against the large timbers on which the track used for the derrick is laid. The timbers were broken and the track torn up. A portion of the shed will have to be rebuilt.

The famous Mormon monument at South Royton, cut by Barclay Bros., a short time ago, came near being ruined by lightning a few days ago. A bolt of lightning struck the iron fence which surrounds it and tore a hole in the ground next to the base of the monument four feet deep. The monument itself was uninjured.

New Granite Organization.

Articles of association have been filed with the secretary of State by the corporation known as Granite City Quarry Co. The capital stock is \$20,000.00, divided into 200 shares of a par value of \$100.00 each. The signers are: John B. Magnaghi, Joseph D. Ossola, Natali Vanetti, John Calcagni, L. G. Rizzi, A. Chioldi, Alexander Anderson and Charles Bianchi. The firm has already commenced business by putting the quarry in shape and getting out stone. The quarry was newly equipped a short time before its sale by A. Anderson & Son.

William Milne, of Littlejohn, Odgers & Milne, had his hand badly lacerated a few days ago by a blow from a bull set hammer. The injury, while very painful, was attended with no permanently bad results.

The Barre Granite and Quarry Co. have just paid to the stockholders another dividend of 2 per cent. This company has been operating thirteen months and has declared dividends on its issue of stock amounting to 8 per cent. The company is said to be in a very flourishing condition.

Death of Granite Operator.

One of the saddest things to be recorded in Barre for some time is the death of William M. Fraser, which occurred since our last letter. Mr. Fraser was the manager of the Granite Construction Co., and owner of the Blue Mountain quarry at Ryegate. He returned from a Western trip last spring with a very severe cold, which was followed by hemorrhages, and this speedily developed into tuberculosis. He never went to his office again after returning from the West. He was one of the brightest young men in the industry and was in the business long before he became of age. He was born in Concord, N. H., thirty years ago. At eighteen years of age he was a successful traveling granite salesman. He

was at various times connected with the Woodbury Granite Co., at Hardwick, was manager of the Quincy Quarry Co., and superintended the building of the Baltimore custom house. He came to Barre about two years ago, and during that time had completed many building contracts in various parts of the country. He was very popular socially, being a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T., of Barre, and of the Lodge of Elks at Montpelier. He is survived by a wife and one child and by his parents who live in South Ryegate, where his father is engaged in the granite manufacturing business.

Phillips, Findlater & Co. have just completed a fine sarcophagus job for parties in Indianapolis. The bottom base is 10x6.

Information has been received here that the granite deposits and granite quarrying industry of New England will be investigated this summer by Mr. T. Nelson Dale, geologist of the United States Geological Survey.

Another Stride Forward.

Seward W. Jones, of Newton, Mass., treasurer of the Jones Bros. Co., of this city, is a candidate for membership in the Governor's council of Massachusetts. Mr. Jones is very prominent in the political circles around Boston and also in the banking business, being president of one Boston bank and director in another one.

Still that worn out cry for more stone cutters and nobody takes on apprentices. There surely will have to be some sort of a factory of manufacturing granite cutters if Barre is to continue to meet the demand for monuments.

R. M. Fraser who recently sold his cutting plant in Montpelier to Bonazzi & Bonazzi, is spending this month in Cleveland and Buffalo on business.



PORITION OF THE INNES & CRUCKSHANK QUARRY, PURCHASED BY THE CONSOLIDATED GRANITE CO., BARRE, VT.

Mr. Fraser intends to locate in South Carolina this fall.

Matt Haley is in Stonington, Me., where he is setting up a derrick, the mast of which is 110 ft. long. He will go from there to Delphi, N. Y., where he is to set up a monument for the Jones Bros. Co.

Another Derrick Improvement.

Peter McDonald, residing at the Central House in Bangor, Me., has invented a contrivance now in use on construction work derricks in that city that is of considerable interest to the stone trade. The improvement is in a hoisting derrick block. As every quarryman knows many accidents have happened in the past by the ropes slipping off the block by a sudden jerk of the engine. For the past seven months this new contrivance of Mr. McDonald has been in use on the construction job in Bangor and has met with success to such an extent that the inventor and those who are using it claim that it will in the near future, become a part of every hoisting apparatus in use.

The block is equipped with a powerful spring of 1800 pounds tension, so that when the power is applied the spring absorbs it gradually so that the strain on the weight and on the whole apparatus does not come with a jerk, but gradually and steadily as a well trained draft horse pulls a load. Again, when the load is to be landed the spring imparts a buoyancy so that it may be easily placed in position, which, as may be readily seen, would be a great advantage in handling a block of stone over the present rigid arrangement now in use. Mr. McDonald has had this block used to good advantage on the large fore and aft multi-master vessels, but it is more particularly adapted to use in quarries and stone cutting plants. With

McDonald spring blocks in use in a hoisting apparatus the danger of accidents is eliminated from sudden starting. The engineer has much better control of the load and time can be saved by sure and quicker handling.

It is understood that arrangements are being made to establish a plant for these blocks in Bangor or some other New England point in the near future.

Calcagni & Corti have decided not to build their new stone shed until spring, but expect to erect an up-to-date plant as soon as the snow is off next spring.

J. B. Sanguineti who owns and operates a good quarry in Barre contemplates putting in a new air compressor and other improvements, and would like to have some manufacturing firm or firms take an interest in the business on terms that would be entirely satisfactory to the latter.

We stated last month that business had never before been as good in Barre. We can repeat the statement again this month for there certainly has been no let up and every firm in town has been rushed to their full capacity, with plenty of orders coming in to keep the good work going all through the autumn. This, of course, keeps the quarrymen on the jump, and while they do not have the difficulty in finding workmen that the manufacturers do, they have to keep up a pretty fast thinking to stay even with their orders for rough stock.

It makes a man who knows Barre granite when he sees it, decidedly homesick when he visits some cemeteries around the country and looks at a portion of the monuments that have been floated upon the gullible public by short sighted dealers who have got the idea into their heads that they can "fool all of the people all of the time." It would be very nice, and nobody's business at this end of the line, if the penalty could rest entirely upon the head of the guilty.

But unfortunately such is not the case, and whenever a dealer sets up an inferior article in a cemetery and calls it Barre granite when it is something else, it does a whole lot of damage to the dealer's business and to the entire Barre industry as well. A concern doing that sort of business ought to be boycotted and run out of business. The writer has seen many instances of this fake system in various parts of the country and even in the State of Vermont.

These hot days make the Barre crowd wish they were back again on the Heights of Old Quebec.

Alexander Buchan, of McDonald & Buchan, has been spending a few weeks' vacation on the Maine seacoast.

Purchase More Granite.

Sweeney Bros. of Montpelier, have purchased of the First National Bank, a lot of land near their plant at a consideration of \$3,500.00 and are to move a wing of their big shed on to it for renting purposes.

H. J. Butelli has returned to Montpelier from Hardwick, where he has been for the past year supervising the carving work for the Woodbury Granite Co., and will now give his entire attention to his own manufacturing business in Montpelier.

E. B. Ellis & Co., at Northfield, have nearly completed the building of a new stone cutters' hotel for the accommodation of their employees. The hotel will be steam heated, electric lighted, equipped with baths and all modern conveniences. It will accommodate about 250 men and will be the solution of a problem that has troubled Northfield considerably since the large number of granite cutters began to be employed there.

R. Brown, of the R. Brown Marble and Granite Co., of Ottawa, Ontario, has been in town this week placing orders for rough stock with local quarry owners. Mr. Brown is one of the leading monument dealers in Canada and has a granite cutting plant where he cuts most of his own work. He is one of the largest importers of Barre and Quincy granite and was one of the first to introduce those granites in Canada. He says they are having the same trouble up his way that they are here in getting enough stone cutters to take care of the orders that are coming in.

Fontana Bros. have been discharged from bankruptcy. In the final meeting of the creditors of Fowle Bros. a dividend of 21½ per cent was declared, making 71½ per cent in all. James Adie was trustee of the latter, and William Jack of the former.

Harry Peverley, of the retail firm of Peverley Bros., of Philadelphia, is in town this week placing orders with Young Bros.

Trow & Holden are now thoroughly settled in their new manufacturing plant and have one of the best granite tool manufacturing plants in the country.

The Smith Bros. Granite Co. are enjoying the best year they have ever had since they went into business. They have recently completed three large mausoleums and have two others under the hammer at the present time, besides a lot of splendid carved work.

Geo. C. Moore, of the Macomber & Whyte Rope Co., of New York, and W. H. Pitkin, of the Pitkin Supply Co., of Boston, have been in town this week.

Moore Bros. & Brault are cutting a lot of nice work now, including a \$6,000.00 mausoleum for parties in New York City.

Antonio Bianchi, of Chas. Bianchi & Sons, is in New York this week on business for the firm.

Report Business Active.

Barclay Bros. have the common complaint to offer about the scarcity of granite cutters as they are very busy. They are getting out five large mausoleums and are very busy with their lathe work. They are getting out one column that is 20 ft. long. It is for a spire monument.

E. Abbiatti & Bros. have a nice lot of business on hand and the month of August this year, notwithstanding that August is usually a dull month, has been one of the banner months of their history. The work they have shipped this month sums up to \$6,079.00 in carved jobs, all of them under \$600.00 each. They are getting out a fine monument for the late Alderman H. A. Duffy, of Barre, to be set in the family lot at Syracuse, N. Y. The sub-base is 8x5x6, the base 8x5, the second base 6x3x9, and the disc 6x3x8. The die and cap are cut solid. The cap is elaborately carved with a 12 inch band of carving. The second base is also finely carved. This firm is getting into a class of heavy work in carving.

Plenty of Fine Work.

C. W. McMillan & Son report this season as being the busiest one in the history of the firm and they have been very fortunate in being able to secure enough good granite cutters to carry on their work. They have a lot of very fine work in the shed now, among which is a unique and elaborate monument for the New York parties. The three bases and die are oval with a sarcophagus cap. On the four corners of the third base are set columns which support a beautifully carved and panelled canopy which stands above the entire monument. Another nice job has a bottom base 8x5, with polished panels on the die, interlaced with rich carving, the panels and carving being both on the front and back. The second base is carved and moulded. Besides these they are cutting a large number of heavy sarcophagus monuments.

Rizzi Bros. have as usual a large amount of carving under the hammer. The Joost monument for Brooklyn is a splendid representation of what can be done in Barre granite. The die is 5x6x10x2.6. A bouquet of lilies stands out in high relief on the front extending the entire length of the die. The lilies rise as high as four inches to give a life-like representation of the original. At this side of this carving is a polished scroll.

A. Anderson & Sons are greatly increasing their facilities by installing a new hoisting engine and a new 20-ton derrick in their cutting yard. They will have the work completed in about ten days.

Stephen & Girard have got all their new machinery installed at their quarry and have a splendidly equipped quarry as well as one of the finest cutting plants in the business.

At the Ryle & McCormick Co., Denny Ryle says, "Tell them I'll head the list for another outing to Quebec for next year." The firm has over \$40,000.00 worth of work in hand at the present time. One nice monument has a bottom base 8x6 square. The two bases and die are moulded and from the latter rises a spire 29-6 long. They are also cutting a nice enclosure job. The enclosure is 14 feet square and the monument consists of a rustic cross rising 13 feet high.

The trade will be pleased to learn that the firm of Mutch & Calder, for a long time one of the leading firms in Barre, have started into the manufacturing business again.

Cuts Difficult Group Job.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 28.—John Horrigan writes us: "I have just completed a group of statuary of heroic size, representing the Holy Family, for Booth Bros., of the Hurricane Isle Granite Co. The same was cut from a half-size model by H. Beattie. This group portrays a more difficult relief

than is usually seen in granite statuary. Although grouped, each one is almost fully relieved. It was cut from a block of granite which weighed fifteen tons in rough block. It is to be erected in St. John's Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y."

QUINCY, MASS.

QUINCY, MASS., August 30.—There is little to write about the granite trade here save that business has held exceptionally well during the past month and quarry owner and manufacturer are confident of a prosperous fall and winter. In retrospect, the trade has experienced rapid bounds during the past several years. The quarries, both medium and extra dark, are putting forth an excellent yield and the market for the rough Quincy stock is increasing yearly. Granite is coming into its own again, and the reputation that "Quincy granite," both for monumental and building work, had in the days of the pioneers, is being revived. An impetus to this is the large use of polished granite and the home product leads all other granites in this particular.

Improvements in Manufacture.

Improvements in every department of the industry is marked, especially in the manufacturing end of the trade. All along the line these improvements have been many and the manufacturer-to-day who is minus his pneumatic tool outfit and compressed air attachments might as well be out of business as trying to run same at a profit. In the market for finished stone there are found a few dealers who like to knock Quincy and its product. There is method in their madness, however, for the home article in its finished state is not open to so much profit as are other and cheaper



THE HOLY FAMILY, DESIGNED AND CARVED BY JOHN HORRIGAN, QUINCY, MASS.

granites. The education of the customer is needed; once the real article is shown no other is wanted. Price is a secondary consideration.

Writing of prices brings one face to face with the price slashing so common among several manufacturers in this city. An effort should be made, and that soon, to have a uniform price for Quincy work. It is a revelation to the uninitiated in the ways of granite men to note the discrepancies in prices among several local manufacturers.

The evil is common and in numerous instances jobs have been taken at so ridiculously low prices that the manufacturer with the hobby to have lots of work no matter what the profit, is often forced to slight the job so as to come out whole. With what result? The dealer gets a poor job and the name and fame of Quincy granite, the leader of all others, is seriously injured in the home of its friends. In this the dealer is not entirely blameless. His profit is large and in a futile effort to get rich quick he is too eager to place work with the lowest bidder, thereby increasing his profit at the expense of his customer, to the ill repute of an excellent granite. The sooner the rank and file

of the local manufacturers hold to a fair price for an honest profit, the better for all concerned. The manufacturers get a decent price, the dealer an honest job and the customer entire satisfaction.

A barren waste marks where once stood the busy Mitchell Granite Manufacturing plant, just north of the Quincy Adams depot. This is consequent of the enlarged freight yard which will soon be in operation. The buildings have been leveled and progress is being made in giving the manufacturer better freight facilities. A right-of-way for entrance from Water Street through McGrath's Bros.' property has been gained so that access to and from the yard will be ample. Marsh Street at the north makes another valuable entrance and exit. These, with plenty of yard room, will fill a long felt want in the local granite field.

Martin H. Cook, a prominent granite man, died at his residence on Brackett Street, this city, August 10, after a lingering illness. Deceased was identified with the granite trade for almost twenty-five years, and for a long while conducted business in South Quincy, under the firm name of McDonnell & Cook. He retired from active business about eight years, entered the real estate field. At the time of his demise he was a large property holder. Mr. Cook was universally respected. He was forty-eight years of age and unmarried. His funeral was held from St. John's church Monday, the 13th inst., and was largely attended. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery, West Quincy.

John Shaw, a Quincyite and a member of the Home Market Club, Boston, is circulating a paper among the local granite men, petitioning for the maintenance of duty upon rough granite. Mr. Shaw, and prominent Quincy manufacturers, were instrumental in the days of McKinley and Dingley in having a high duty placed upon foreign granite. The fight was made in Washington, and a victory scored for domestic granite. Mr. Shaw is early in the field against tariff tinkering and wants to enlist the aid of local granite men in the promised move to again tamper with the rates.

A Big Job.

James Craig, the prominent South Quincy manufacturer, is hustling these days upon one of the most important and largest jobs to come to this city. He has the contract for building the tomb for Thomas W. Lawson at his estate at Dreamland, Egypt, Mass. Since the death of Mrs. Lawson early in the month "rush" has been the watchword, both at Egypt and among the various yards of this city. The remains of Mrs. Lawson lie in a hermetically sealed casket in "The Nest," a favorite cottage and lounging place of the deceased in life, which is situated on the immense estate. The tomb is of massive proportions and is from the famous Hitchcock stock, Quincy medium, of the Quincy Quarries Co. To expedite its completion, Mr. Craig has subtlety the cutting of many parts to prominent South Quincy manufacturers, viz.: A. M. Dean & Co., D. E. Cameron, Thomas & Joseph Bishop, Forbes Craig and McGilvray & Jones. Arrangements have been made to have the job suitably illustrated in Rock Products when completed.

John O. Goldbranson and Charles B. Samuelson, who, for the past two years, successfully conducted business on Quarry Street under the firm name of Goldbranson & Samuelson, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Goldbranson and J. S. Anderson will conduct business in the future on Vernon Street, South Quincy, under the firm name of Goldbranson & Co. The proprietors are both practical granite men and have an admirable location in a growing manufacturing field. Their large shed is equipped with pneumatic tools and the first class work they turn out will earn for them a large share of patronage.

James H. Jenkins has the latest equipment in his model plant in the form of a Dallett surfacing machine. He has his share of work and is kept busy figuring on future jobs.

Benj. Bishop will abandon his present quarters on the Hardwick property as soon as his new shed on Intervale Street is ready for occupancy. The shed, 80x22 ft., is nearing completion, and should be ready within a few weeks. A large derrick is already installed.

Forbes Craig is back in harness after several weeks sojourn in the mountains of New Hampshire. He is doing a nice business and showed Rock Products' representative some extra large work in local Windsor, Vt., and Westerly granite under the hammer. Several workmen were busy upon two massive steps for the Lawson tomb, one of which had to be shipped that night, so urgent is the job.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

Robert Cantley, who occupies the entire Lyons granite plant "on the mountain" in West Quincy, has no time to spare from business. His immense shed resembles a bee hive and a new lathe had to be pressed into service since Rock Products' last visit, so great has been the increase of work.

Besides finishing up 600 balusters for the New Fennsylvania terminal station in New York City, Mr. Cantley has a large tomb contract to turn from Waterford, Conn., granite. This with about fifty large and small orders for local parties, will keep the machinery moving and a large force of workmen busy for some time to come.

Over on the Plains in South Quincy the Smith Granite Co. have contracted for an extra large round monument to be cut from medium Barre granite. It will be erected in Powell, Mich., for William McPherson, Jr., and stands 34 ft. in height. Three round bases, 8 feet, 6 inches in diameter, a die and square shaft 25 feet high, comprise the monument. The name and four panels on the die call for polishing. The name will be in raised, block headed, polished letters. The design is by John E. Ford, of Penn Street, this city.

C. A. Swingle & Co. started their new 150 h. p. boiler on the 29th, with some ceremony. It marked the last of a number of important changes the enterprising firm has completed in its plant. Their large and important machinery is now entirely new and it will be some time before they are called upon to make further improvements. Their boiler is the latest improved Robb-Mumford make, South Framingham, Mass., and ought to keep the plant going for many moons.

John E. Ford is back from a well-earned rest in the woods of New Hampshire. He is head, neck, and heels in work, and when Rock Products called the mail man had just apprised Mr. Ford that he had won out in competition in Worcester, Mass. His design for a Celtic cross for J. J. Kittridge, of that city, was granted the award.

D. E. Cameron has some large work under the hammer, both in Westerly and local granite. He is confident of busy fall and winter season and promises Rock Products some illustrations of his first class work in the near future.

Andrew Dean is back to business again in good health. He has a force of men at work near the Hitchcock quarry, cutting the dome for the Thos. W. Lawson tomb. His plant in South Quincy is worked to its capacity.

James Hector, of the firm of Milne & Hector, has returned to business "brown as a berry," after a several weeks cruise along the Maine coast in his crack cruising yacht, the Beatrice.

The Quincy Column Turning Co. has its share of work in their special line. The drinking fountain from Windsor, Vt., granite is turned and polished, and is a thing of beauty. This particular Vermont product has a green shade and takes a high polish. A. Malnati has the original contract.

William McDonnell, superintendent of McDonnell Bros.' plant, has been spending several weeks at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

L. O. Laurie and Finn Hogan Frawley, sculptors, have completed twenty-eight panels for the interior decoration of the new cadet barracks, West Point, N. Y. Upon orders from Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, the architects, they will rest from their labors in this particular line until the spring of 1907, when the remaining twenty-eight panels will be started.

John L. Miller attempted to lift a 25 ton block of stone with his derrick a few days ago, when the mammoth structure started to leave its foundation. The slip was noticed in time, however, and fortunately no great damage resulted. Repairs were necessary and under Mr. Miller's expert direction, the derrick is back to earth again.

John Cashman general contractor, has purchased the Wigwam quarry from Badger Bros. It will be remembered that Jonathan Swingle, "the extra dark man," as the trade know him, was in the deal to purchase this quarry several months ago, as was noted in a previous issue of Rock Products. Mr. Cashman will use the majority of the stock upon his large building jobs throughout New England.

Oscar Guston, designer in Leeland Halls, New York granite office, is spending his vacation with relatives in this city.

The shipments for rough and finished granite for the month of July amounted to 11,680,722 pounds. Same was distributed as follows: West Quincy, including the Quarry railroad, 7,484,012 pounds; Quincy Adams, 4,196,710 pounds.

NEW STONE COMPANY.

John D. Sargent Leaves Hardwick, Vt., for Bancroft, Ontario, to Operate New Plant.

HARDWICK, Vt., August 15.—It is not often that a man in leaving one town to take up the burdens of life in another place, receives such a send off as was accorded to John D. Sargent a few days ago when he resigned his position as superintendent of the Woodbury Granite Co., to take charge of the big new plant about to be erected by the Central Ontario Marble and Granite Co., Ltd., at Bancroft, Ontario. That everybody in Hardwick was sorry to have Jack go was attested by the farewell reception that was tendered to him in a local ball by the employees of the Woodbury Granite Co. and other friends.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Sargent of a beautiful set of draughting instruments from the employees, and a splendid gold ring from some of his other friends. The presentation was made by O. S. Chapman, the estimator of the company, who told in a fitting manner of the high regard in which Mr. Sargent was held by all those with whom he had come in contact, and voiced the sentiment of the men in the sheds when he said that his ability as a superintendent and his fairness towards all with whom he dealt was recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Sargent came to Hardwick eleven years ago

on the Central Ontario railroad. This will be the first marble quarry to be opened in Canada, and the plant will be by far the largest stone plant in Canada. They will commence operations on the marble end of it first by opening quarries and erecting a marble mill 300 x 60 ft., equipped with gang saws, a Patch planer, rubbing beds, turning lathes, polishing sheds, overhead crane, a power plant with water tube boilers, Corliss engine and air compressor plant which will operate both the marble and granite plants. On the marble quarry they are to start with three 35 ton boom derricks, channellers, etc.

The expectation is that the marble mill will be in operation by spring, when work will be commenced on building an immense granite cutting plant and getting the granite quarries in readiness to get out stone. Mr. Sargent says Bancroft itself, with about 600 inhabitants, is the smartest and most up-to-date town he ever saw. He has gone with the new company under a three years contract and has great expectations of the Canadian prospect.

Notable Improvements Being Made.

Sweeney Bros. Granite Co., of Montpelier, Vt., are making a number of improvements at their plant which will give them better working facilities when completed and give them control of land which they have hitherto been able to put to little use. The long wing on the east side is being moved around at right angles to the position it has occupied, and will run from the river to the railroad track. Later the wing at the other end will be moved about in the same way, and, possibly, ultimately the main building will be changed about so as to be placed in a northerly and southerly direction. This will give the firm more shed room and distinct plants, putting into use a large shed area for which there had been but little use as it was arranged. The firm owns a large lot of land at the rear of the plant, which under the new arrangements will be made very valuable. A new traveling derrick has also been installed.

Leases Fine Granite Deposit.

Ardmore, Ind. Ter., August 18.—Mr. Peter Schnahl, of this city, returned recently from Tishomingo where he has secured a permanent lease on a large tract of the famous Chickasaw granite, including inexhaustible supplies of both pink and gray granite. This granite field is traversed by the Pennington creek. A dam will be constructed creating an available 200 h. p. which will be utilized for operating the machinery necessary for quarrying and dressing the stone.

The product will be rough and dressed building stones, columns, lintels, curbings, Belgian blocks window and door sills, etc., and in fact any class of stone work. The materials can also be furnished in any dimensions needed for any building in the Southwest.

The main office will be Ardmore and a branch office at Tishomingo.

Granite Deposit of Value on the Coast.

San Bernardino, Cal., August 23.—The first sample of rock from a granite quarry located twenty-five miles from the city in Riverside County has been received by Stone Bros. in Court Street, who own the quarry. Members of the firm and experts express the opinion that the granite from the new quarry can not be equaled in the world. It admits of perfect polishing, is not streaked and quarries in splendid shape. It is free from seams which are usually found in California rock. The new quarries promise to revolutionize the granite business in California and the Southwest, for that matter, as there will be an enormous saving in the cost of freight on granite. It is expected that the quarries, which are said to contain stone in limitless quantities, will be the scene of one of California's greatest industries within a short time. The deposits are located near Hemet and within a short distance of the Santa Fe-San Jacinto branch railroad.

The Emerson-Troy Granite Co., of Keene, N. H., are finishing up the contract for the Union Square Savings bank building of New York, and also have on hand a large contract for the granite for the Roman Catholic cathedral at Newark, N. J.



JOHN D. SARGENT, BANCROFT, ONT.

MARBLE

STILL INCREASING IN POPULARITY.

Georgia Marble Gaining in Favor Every Day
—Something of this Great Industry.

HAS STOOD ALL THE TESTS.

Georgia marble is increasing in popularity every day. Architects and builders are realizing more and more its beauties and advantages. There are few buildings going up in the country to-day of any magnitude or importance which do not contain some Georgia marble. It has been used extensively in some of our most famous public buildings, State capitals, post offices, and last, but not least, tall monuments built of Georgia marble, rear their majestic heads in nearly all the prominent cemeteries of the country. The quarries from which this marble is produced are pushed to their utmost capacity to meet this ever-increasing demand. Few quarries anywhere are equipped with the modern facilities that are to be found in the immense quarries of the Georgia Marble Co., at Tate, Ga., where nine-tenths of all the Georgia marble is quarried. Within a radius of a few miles there is quarried the most beautiful pure glistening white marble, the lustrous variegated pink and that wonderfully beautiful black and white mixture so universally used for interior decorative purposes.

These, of course, are known by different names. Kennesaw is the name applied to the pure white marble, and the famous Girard Trust Building in Philadelphia is now being erected with the marble from that quarry, the rough stock being furnished by the Georgia Marble Co. and the Blue Ridge Marble Co., of Nelson, Ga., finishing it ready to go into the building.

Towah is the pink marble so much used in interior decorative work, a notable example of which is found in the Maxwell Hotel at Nashville, where it was placed many years ago, but which still stands as one of the most ideal examples of interior decorative work.

The Cherokee is the light variegated gray and white used for both building and monumental purposes, and much sought after.

Creole and Dark Creole are the terms applied to the extremely dark formation, and is the most appropriate marble for interior decorative purposes. Nothing in America can compare with it for weirdness of design, and wherever it is used it has attracted the lovers of the beautiful and the artistic. The fifteenth floor of the Candier Building in Atlanta is decorated with the dark creole and is one of the show places of that city.

Georgia marble is better able to withstand our rigorous climate than any of the imported marbles. This is owing to its crystalline formation and non-porosity. The way to test a piece of Georgia marble to determine whether it will absorb a liquid is to weigh it first and then submerge it in water for days, then weigh it again, and its weight will have been found to have not increased a grain. It is an undisputed fact that any stone or other material that will absorb water will disintegrate and decay, and it is simply a question of time when its strength and substance will be gone. A severe test of its non-absorbing qualities is to take a small cube, drill a hole in the center and fill it with common writing ink and use it for a few months as an ink stand. One can be seen in an Atlanta office in constant use, the marble not absorbing the ink any more than a glass stand would. Georgia marble possesses strength that is simply marvelous. Pieces measuring four feet long and two feet wide can be reduced to one-fourth of an inch in thickness and show almost the strength of window glass, and

more beautiful when used in a variety of colors for transoms and memorial windows. This immense strength can only be appreciated by comparison.

Steam boilers are tested by hydraulic pressure from 180 to 210 pounds per square inch. All the ordinary building stones will crush at a pressure of from 3,000 to 8,000 pounds per square inch, while very few of the best granites will stand the pressure shown in the test of Georgia marble. A single column twelve feet high and two feet in diameter will support the entire weight of a large building and will continue to support it a thousand years after many other materials have gone to decay. The following test of strength from the highest authority in the United States speaks for itself:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

Report of Mechanical Tests made with the U. S. Testing Machine, Capacity 800,000 Pounds, at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., September 18, 1886, for The Georgia Marble Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Tests by Compression. Three Cubes of Marble.

Test No.	Marks	DIMENSIONS.		Sec-tional Area Sq. in.	ULTIMATE STRENGTH	
		Height	Compressed Surface		Total Pounds	Pounds per Sq. in.
4337	Cherokee	6' .04	6' .01	6' .00	36.06	396,800 10,976
4338	Creole	6' .03	6' .00	5' .99	36.94	434,100 12,078
4339	Etoah	5' .08	6' .03	6' .01	36.12	384,400 10,642

Pyramidal Fractures.

MARCUS W. LYON,

Correct: Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.
J. E. HOWARD. In temporary command.

Georgia marble answers all the requirements of a strong, durable and lasting stone. The facilities for getting it can only be measured by the capacity of human ingenuity to take it from the bowels of the earth where it has rested for centuries, and there is a sufficient quantity of it to build all the buildings in the United States. There is enough marble in Long Swamp Creek, Pickens County, Ga., to withstand the inroads of man until the end of all time. The deposit lies in a long valley approximately seven to ten miles in length

and four miles in breadth. It crops out of the ground in places, but it is always the same, whether it be at the surface or at the lowest depths ever descended. There is never any disintegration or discoloration from time or foreign substances. Nearly all of the quarries are in the bottom of the valley, although the marble can be taken from the hillside just as easily.

There is at present but one quarry in the hill-side and that is the Kennesaw from which is being taken the much desired pure white stone. The photographic illustration of this quarry, as it appeared several months ago, is shown on this page. Since then several more channelers have been added and three more layers have been taken therefrom. One of the peculiarities of the Georgia marble formation is that it does not lie in strata and is not seamed like the majority of stones, so that it is a matter of very little difficulty to secure building stones of any dimensions. In fact there is no limit to the size of the block that can be quarried, but the railroads are unable to handle blocks above a certain size, and for that reason alone they are not quarried any larger.

The Georgia Marble Finishing Works is located at Canton, Ga., only a few miles distant on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. They devote practically all of their immense plant to the manufacture of Georgia marble monuments, which are daily gaining in popularity on account of their unsurpassed beauty, their resisting qualities and their strength.

The Blue Ridge Marble Co., at Nelson, Ga., are headquarters for Georgia marble for building, decorative and monumental purposes. This company was one of the pioneers of the business and has done much toward popularizing Georgia marble, and stands to day as one of the leading firms in the business.

The Georgia B. Sickels Marble Co., at Tate, Ga., make a specialty of interior decorative work and monuments, and many of the finest jobs in the country were executed by this firm. They stand to-day pre-eminent among the large manufacturers.

The Kennesaw Marble Co., of Marietta, Ga., confine themselves strictly to the monumental end of the business, and have done much toward popularizing Georgia marble for this purpose. They employ an immense force of skilled workmen who do nothing but execute new designs. This firm has always stood for the highest type of workmanship and the best quality of marble.



THE CELEBRATED KENNESAW QUARRY OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE CO., AT TATE, GA. IT IS FROM THIS QUARRY THAT THE FAMOUS WHITE MARBLE IS SECURED.



Celebrated Creole Quarry of the Georgia Marble Co., at Tate, Ga., one of the deepest quarries in the district.

Microscopic Structure of Georgia Marble.
[Extract from article by J. S. Cheney, Philadelphia, Pa.]

The capacity of any building stone to resist the action of the atmosphere depends upon the closeness of its texture. By this it is not meant that it must necessarily be fine grained, but that the grains or crystals fit one another closely, without open spaces or pores into which moisture may enter.

The capacity of a stone to resist pressure depends partly on the minerals composing it, and partly upon whether it is granular or crystalline. Crystalline rocks are stronger than granular ones; they are of the same mineral composition, because their crystals interlock and support each other as small irregular shaped grains never can do. Besides, granular masses leave pores or unoccupied spaces to be filled up with the cementing materials of the rock, or possibly be left open, and these lessen strength.

As the two main points to be considered in any stone are its power to resist crushing and its power of resisting the weather effects of our climate; any rock which combines these in a high degree, and can be easily worked to shape, is sure to be eagerly sought for by our architects when its qualities are once known.

A marble which appears to combine many of the best qualities for outside, heavy architecture as well as for interior decoration, is being used in the new building of the City Trust Co., on Chestnut street, near Tenth, and in several other

places in this city. It is purely crystalline without stratification or admixture of any but the slightest traces of foreign material. The crystals are quite large, averaging about one-eighth of an inch in length, and are so pure as to be very translucent. Curling bands of dark color relieve the whiteness of the main body of the stone.

The stone from the Creole Quarry is banded or gray. Under the microscope the crystals appear perfectly white, just as in the stone from the Kennesaw quarry. But mingled with them and contained within them are exceedingly small bead-like masses of intense blackness composed of some foreign material. In the darkest stone examined, which was nearly black, this foreign matter was shown by the microscope not to exceed three or five per cent of the whole mass, but so transparent are the crystals of marble that the dark beads are seen at great depths in the mass, and thus give a tint to the stone which is much darker than their actual amount would seem to warrant. This banded stone can scarcely be surpassed for strength or resistance to the weather.

It would seem from their similarity of structure as though these deposits of marble had been crystallized in one great mass, miles in extent, so that all the original marks of deposit have been effaced and the material made homogeneous throughout. Their appearance under the test of the microscope and micro-polariscope fully explains the strength and freedom from absorption they have been found to possess, and we can easily foresee that when their qualities become more widely known they will be in steady demand from the best architects, both for strongest and heaviest masonry and for the finest interior work.

Prompt Shipments—Prompt Payments.

[Paper prepared by Ross C. Adams, Lexington, Ky., for the National Retail Monument Dealers Convention at Chicago.]

The monument business is a peculiar business; in many ways unlike any other trade. In most cases it is months after an order for a monument is given, before the work is completed; and in many cases fully as long before payment for the work is made.

It is very seldom that a person purchases a monument unless the matter is forced upon him, and there is very little in the transaction that is pleasant and interesting, except to the dealer.

We need not expect any very radical changes in conditions that obtain in the marble and granite centers, or in the way railroads at present handle shipments; but by working together, we may bring about at least some improvement. The manufacturer who is weeks or months behind in the completion of his orders, should not complain if the retailer is slow in meeting his bills. The majority of the manufacturers rose from the banker, and few understand or fully appreciate the worry and embarrassment often times caused by their failure to fill their part of the contract.

A customer, out of patience by long waiting, is apt to be fault-finding, and to criticise trifles that would otherwise pass unnoticed, often making the retail dealers' delay an excuse for deferring payment, although he may have agreed to pay cash on the completion of the work. In many lines of business, the manufacturer is held responsible for any loss or damage caused by delay in delivery.

Due to the peculiar conditions of our business, and the small amount of work carried in stock compared to the amount of the average dealer's annual sales, of necessity the bulk of his orders are for future delivery. As there is no standardization of size most all is of odd size. After placing the order with the manufacturer an indefinite wait, the rough stock—perhaps only a part—is delivered. Weeks are then required—according to the size and style of the job—to finish it, when the last stone in the job may be found defective, or broken in the cutting, requiring weeks before another can be gotten out.

After it is boxed, it may be stacked up outside the manufacturer's shed, waiting for a car, or work from another manufacturer to make a car load. It is sometimes the case that a manufacturer will suspend the work on one buyer and take up that of another who may be more persistent, or to keep a competitor from getting the order.

It is very common for dealers to accept orders for more work than they are prepared to complete within a reasonable time, which is unfair to the buyer and a source of considerable inconvenience and oftentimes loss to the retail dealer. Much work is delayed by careless shipments. All goods should be marked so that there could be no mistake as to the address or destination.

The railroads consider granite "dead" freight, and if there is any trouble along the line, it is the first thing to be side-tracked.

We all appreciate the fact that the manufacturer has much to contend with—he certainly has "troubles of his own"—but if these conditions could be improved so he could give better service he could exact prompter payments.

While the scarcity of help is the greatest cause of delay with the manufacturer, the average retail dealer has the same trouble to contend with, and unless something is done to check it, that evil is sure to increase. By increasing the number of apprentices, providing better accommodations for your hands, introducing the newest and best labor-saving devices to expedite and improve work in the office as well as the workshop, in addition to everything else the Golden Rule should be followed to its utmost limit. As the retail dealer was first in the field and the pioneer manufacturer doing most of his own manufacturing long before the first wholesale dealer was ever born, I believe we should take the initiative.

Prompt payments will bring about more prompt shipments, and if the manufacturer will be more prompt in his shipments he can certainly expect quicker returns. I believe he is getting a square deal from the average retail dealer, and that improvement at his end of the line will meet with due appreciation.

ALABAMA MARBLE POSSIBILITIES.

What Is Being Done in Developing the Great Marble Deposits in Alabama—Guisseppi Moretti, a Sculptor of International Fame.

SOME OF HIS WORK.

Talladega, Ala., September 1.—The Talladega Marble Co. was organized with a capital stock of \$666,000.00 to develop quarries near here last February. The officers of the company are: P. S. Arkwright, president; Guisseppi Moretti, vice president and manager, and Cecil Browne, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company are located at the quarries about four miles from Talladega. The company owns four quarries, however, they are at present operating only one of them. Mr. Guisseppi Moretti is well known throughout this country and Europe as one of the greatest sculptors of to-day. We are printing on this page several examples of his marvelous workmanship. He has done more to develop the artis-

year. He is at present engaged in carving a twenty-one foot statue of an Indian in the act of reaching for an eagle, a reproduction of which will be found on this page. This, when completed, will occupy a commanding position at the Jamestown Exposition, and will, no doubt, again demonstrate the claim that Alabama Marble has no superior among foreign marbles for statuary.

Mr. Moretti has recently completed one of the handsomest monumental designs ever conceived. It stands about twelve feet in height and represents a bronze angel at the dawn of the new day. He has made a study of monumental designs and will get away from the old and generally accepted ideas so prevalent to-day. According to Mr. Moretti there is not enough sentiment in the present day monumental designs in America, and he will endeavor to introduce a new school. He said that in this respect Europe was far ahead of us



HEAD OF CHRIST IN ALABAMA MARBLE, EXECUTED BY G. MORETTI, AND SHOWN AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, WHERE IT TOOK A PRIZE.

and that over there the cemeteries did not look like a wheat field or a corn row.

Very little stone has been taken from this quarry as yet as the machinery and equipment which has been ordered has not been put in place, but the quarry will be developed on a large scale and the product will be sold, both for building and monumental purposes. Mr. Moretti will continue to work along the lines he has mapped out and will enlarge his studio and employ several more high grade sculptors to aid him in his work.

At present his studio is very richly appointed and contains models in various stages of com-



ANGE BEFORE AN OPEN BOOK, EXECUTED BY G. MORETTI IN ALABAMA MARBLE.

pletion. He says that in the adjoining mountains there is to be found pink, yellow, green and blue marble in unlimited quantities, and that the development of these quarries, while naturally slow, will surely come, and he firmly believes that the future of Alabama marble is secured.

The Ozark Marble Co.

MARBLE CITY, OKLA., September 3.—The Ozark Marble Company is the latest organization to open for business in Marble City. This is one of the strongest companies that has yet been organized to do business in this field. It is composed of some of the best business men that have ever undertaken the work of marketing Gold Medal Marble, and that it will prove a great success. The officers of the company are as follows:

President, E. D. Nims, of the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Co.; vice president, J. A. Watterworth, of Duluth, Minn.; treasurer, John M. Noble, of Oklahoma City; secretary, E. E. Westervelt, of Oklahoma City.

These gentlemen are all successful men.



MODEL BY G. MORETTI, FOR SARCOPHAGUS TO BE EXECUTED IN ALABAMA MARBLE. THIS IS TO BE COMPLETED SHORTLY.

MODEL FOR STATUE DESIGNED BY G. MORETTI FOR JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION. TO BE EXECUTED IN ALABAMA MARBLE—21 FEET IN HEIGHT.

tic side of the Alabama marble industry than any other one person. He is an enthusiast and an artist to his finger tips. He says that the Alabama marble has no superior and that it is more beautiful than the Italian, and on account of its translucency there is nothing in the world to compare with it.

He has executed several statues and monuments which have attracted attention all over the country and, in fact, it was through him that Alabama marble has become so well known. Being a sculptor of international reputation the statues which he carved brought out the artistic possibilities of Alabama marble so as to attract the attention of the world. Mr. Moretti is well known as the sculptor of the famous Vulcan statue which so ably represented Birmingham at the St. Louis World's Fair, and which will again represent that city at the Jamestown Exposition next

Merely Suggestive.

The secret of the success of the marvelous accomplishments of the Twentieth century is expressed in a little word of six letters—SYSTEM. Though small in size, the word is gigantic in intent and meaning, and there is no subject in the universe that will not benefit by its application.

The quarrying of marble has always been a huge undertaking, though it has become more simplified by the introduction of channelers, graders, etc. The finishing of marble has its difficulties, but there are so many modern improvements in the way of pneumatic chisels, polishers, and modern forms of rubbing beds, planers, etc., that there is no reasonable excuse for adhering to antiquated methods in any of the stages, from the arrival of the great blocks at the marble yard, until in the finished form it is delivered to the purchaser.

Of course, a little effort is required in figuring out and planning, but just where improvements can be made and it is so easy to say "Oh, what's the use," but the great big fact remains that money lost can be regained in time; time once lost, is gone forever.

The adoption of modern methods in all branches of the marble yard's equipment means not only time saved, but it also means not only time saved but it also means that one will be able to deliver the goods within a specified time. Thus, the confidence of the purchaser is assured, and with this in hand, one has an always available asset in any business.

System should also follow in the advertising of a material. This should be done, not in a harum-scarum way by scattering circulars broadcast, but in advertising in a medium that reaches the class of people who are interested in the goods advertised. When this is accomplished, the merits of your individual material, attained by system in production, will do the rest.

This is merely a suggestion, thrown out with the hope that it may be of benefit to some of our many marble dealers. That's what we are here for.

Big Eastern Operators.

DORSET, Vt., August 20.—Business is booming at the plant of the Norcross-West Co., at South Dorset, and the company has one of the finest marble prospects in the country, with an unlimited and inexhaustible supply of the high grade of Vermont white marble in their quarries already opened, and in the immense land holding owned by the company in the immediate vicinity of these openings. They have already furnished stone from their quarries for some of the largest marble buildings in the United States, and are busy this summer getting out marble for a large amount of building work.

At their famous Plateau quarry they have been running this summer fifteen Sullivan channelling machines with nine boom derricks, two of them of the Lidgerwood make and seven of them the American Hoist and Derrick Co., the smallest one being of 20 tons and the largest over 30 tons capacity. The Plateau quarry contains a quality of marble nearly white with a very slight streak of gray. The 600 acres around this quarry has been cored all over, forty cores having been bored and the vein proved to be from 98 to 116 feet in depth. At this lower quarry, a short distance from this they have quarried or are now getting out the marble for the Plaza Hotel, of New York, the New York Library, and the Harvard Medical Building, the two latter being the two largest marble buildings in the world, the library containing 535,000 ft. and the Medical School 220,000 ft. of marble.

There has also been taken from this quarry the stone for the American Trust and Security Building of Chicago, and the D. of A. R. building in Washington. One of the most interesting points about this quarry is a peculiar formation at one end where they have found a green variegated marble, which was first used by the builders of the New York library in thirty-six Clippington columns. The architects selected these in preference to the genuine Grecian marble, and since then they have had a great demand for this marble in panel work as well as columns.

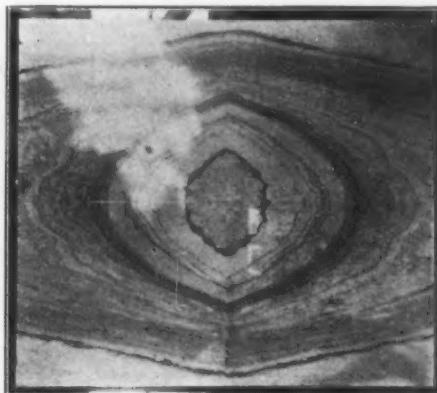
Just below the quarry the company owns an extensive tract of land, 40 acres of which they have thoroughly cored and find it to contain the finest white marble they have ever struck. They have taken from this the largest cores that have ever been taken anywhere in the world. They are now making preparations to open a quarry on this tract and expect great things from it. These quarries are a little over five miles from the main line of the Rutland railroad at Manchester Depot, where the company has a new 15 gang mill, and their quarries are connected with the main line by their own line of railroad.

Improving Black Marble Quarry.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Aug. 23.—The Virginia Marble Co., which is operating a black marble quarry on the old Harrisonburg "boom" land, near the Adamant Pottery, have just ordered new machinery to the value of \$25,000.00. The company at present controls thirteen acres and has options on other tracts in the vicinity. The quarry was first opened last fall, and so far the operations have been on a small scale, shipments averaging only three cars daily.

The initial consignment of machinery will include huge steam derricks and engine of large horse power for the excavating plant. Two large gang saws and other additional machinery will be promptly installed. For the present, the rough product cut will be shipped north to be polished, but within a very short time the company will install polishing machines at the quarry, and the marble will be ready for market before leaving Harrisonburg.

The best grade of black marble at this quarry is



BEAUTIFUL PATTERN OF MARBLE FROM NORCROSS-WEST CO., DORSET, VT.

found not less than twenty feet below the surface. Thin and weak layers of stone have to be cut away before the real product is secured. Men are wanted now and the working force is being increased as often as practicable. Mr. Albert Stone is in charge of the quarry.

Adding Improvements.

London, Eng., August 25.—The serious strike which paralyzed the entire marble industry in Carrara for about two months during last year, created a considerable shortage in supplies, which has not even yet been fully overtaken, and many houses have found difficulty in getting their orders promptly executed.

The works and quarries of Percy C. Webb, Limited, however, are situated just outside the area effected by the strike, so that fortunately their production has not been in any way lessened. This firm has recently largely extended their quarries, and have improved the working of the larger of their two sawmills, by the addition of an 80 h. p. turbine and new saw frames fitted with all the latest improvements.

Prominent Marble Concern.

The Geo. B. Sickels Marble Co., Tate, Ga., is one of the most progressive marble finishing plant in the country, making a specialty of Georgia marble, and are crowded with orders for exterior, interior finish and monumental work. Their plant is situated at Tate, Ga., right at the quarries of the Georgia Marble Co., and having this location they are in a position to secure the

very best selections for their stock and are thereby enabled to fill orders very promptly.

Some of the large contracts recently secured are: The interior marble work for the Huntington County court house, Huntington, Ind.; Kearney County court house, Minden, Neb.; court house, Columbia, Ala.; Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C.; Thos. Taggart Hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind.; Decatur County Bank, Bainbridge, Ga.; Alabama State Capitol, Montgomery, Ala.; and the interior for the Arkansas State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark.

Interesting Marble Deposit.

CALICO, ARK., August 21.—The most interesting stone formations to be found in this locality, are two distinct grades of marble, or rather a grade of white marble and one of red granite. Both the white and red stone take a fine polish and are of excellent utility for monuments, mantels, etc. The red stone seems to have a density and hardness equal to that of Scotch granite, and is susceptible of as high a degree of polish. It is a stone possessing some strikingly pretty features. For instance, it appears to be a conglomerate of beautiful fossils which exist in a variety of tiny forms and under polish, assume the appearance of pearl formations.

Resuming Operations.

Gouverneur, N. Y., August 27.—Mr. H. D. Brewster, of Syracuse, made a recent visit with a view of resuming operations at the quarry of the White Crystal Marble Co., of which he is an official. Several tons of marble have been moved to this city for shipment to Buffalo, and present indications point to a resumption of activities at an early date.

In Hard Luck.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 25.—The Rylstone Marble Co., one of the largest marble works in Northern New York was forced into involuntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$3,398.00, all but \$500.00 of wages due being unsecured claims.

A New Find.

Bardstown, Ky., August 29.—A valuable deposit of marble has just been discovered on a farm on the Boston Pike, several miles west of Bardstown. Experts have examined the find and pronounce it to be marble of the finest quality. Mr. E. H. Arnold, of Boston, is interested, and measures will be at once taken to quarry the marble and place it on the market.

Marble and Lithographic Stone.

Athens, Ohio, August 25.—The Harper Marble and Mineral Co., a corporation composed of Jackson County people, have made a very rich discovery in Scioto County. The find consists of a fine grade of statuary and monumental marble, and an extremely rich vein of lithographic stone. The marble was struck at a depth of 170 feet, and ranges in thickness from 23 to 60 feet. The company will at once proceed to develop it.

Million Dollar Corporation.

The White Cliff Marble Co. has been organized at Shawnee, Okla., with a capital of \$1,000,000.00. The incorporators are: D. B. Richardson, E. C. King and others.

Spreading Out.

Talladega, Ala., August 27.—The Alabama Cream White Marble Co. has been incorporated here with a capital of \$1,000,000.00 to more extensively develop the Gantt quarries near Sylacauga, Talladega County. The officers are: G. T. Hollister, president; H. R. Wilson, vice president; E. P. Tompkins, managing director; Elmer E. Bigoney, secretary-treasurer, all of New York. The new corporation absorbs the Alabama White Marble Co., which was the pioneer in the development of Alabama marble.

The American Marble and Slate Works, of New York, has been organized with a capital of \$10,000.00, to deal in marble, slate, etc. Incorporators are: Louis Dutoit, Benjamin Troupiansky, Joseph Troupiansky and John Moahman, all of New York.

Monuments.

Tennessee Dealers Active.

The Tennessee monument men are anxious to form an association. At a preliminary meeting held several months ago in Nashville the consensus of opinion was that while such an association was not only very much needed and desired it was not advisable to organize until a large number of the dealers could be present. We would be pleased to hear from any dealer in Tennessee who is interested in the subject.

Summer Meeting Declared Off.

CRESTON, IOWA, August 18.—An official statement from John Bogen, president and C. J. Fields, secretary of the Iowa Marble and Granite Dealers' Association, announces that their mid-summer meeting will be dispensed with on account of the National meeting in Chicago on September 4 and 5, coming so close to the only possible dates that could be announced for such meeting. In making this announcement they say: "We trust this will be satisfactory to all. Let us plan for a rousing big meeting at Sioux City, in January, 1907."

North Carolina Monument Dealers.

Some interest is being manifested in the formation of an association among the monument dealers of the state of North Carolina.

It has been suggested that the preliminary meeting be held at Greensboro which is one of the most centrally located cities in the state. We are in receipt of several letters regarding the meeting, one from the Hickory Marble and Granite Co., of Hickory, N. C., says: "We are very much in favor of a state retail monument dealers' association and think Greensboro a suitable place. The sooner the meeting the better."

We would like to get an expression from every dealer in the state regarding the matter.

There is a crying need for such an association in North Carolina as the competition is very fierce in some sections and an association such as is in existence in several other states would do much toward correcting this and other existing evils.

A Splendid Group Statue.

There was lately placed in the city park at Portland, Ore., a splendid group-statue wrought out of fine granite. There are two heroic figures—both representing Indians. One is of old "Chief Multnomah," and the other that of one of his loyal subjects.

More than a century ago Chief Multnomah ruled supreme over the tribe that owned the land where the beautiful city of Portland now stands, and also the adjacent region for leagues around. When the two explorers, Lewis and Clark, ascended the Willamette river and landed at the present site of Portland, they were received by Chief Multnomah who accorded them a somewhat haughty courtesy. He regarded their visit as an invasion, and exhibited a very jealous spirit.

The statue represents the Indian pointing out to the old Chief the advent of the "Boston man"—the name the early aborigines gave to the whites. It also shows the dignity and haughty suspicions with which the old Sachem regards the first appearance of the "pale faced" strangers.

The figures are of granite resting on a huge rough pedestal of Oregon granite, and are full of spirit, boldness and action. The designing and modeling are the work of Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver, Colo. The total cost of the work is about \$10,000.00, and the statue is a gift from Hon. David P. Thompson (now deceased), a millionaire resident of Portland. The statue occupies a commanding position in the beautiful park in the heart of a grove. The subject of the work has been appropriately christened "The Coming of the White Man."



THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Buffalo McKinley Monument.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 27.—The accompanying picture shows the McKinley monument which is practically completed. The memorial is located on Niagara Square, Buffalo. Palmer Proctor, the sculptor, says only the finishing touches remain. The unveiling will probably take place in October or at least just as soon as the granolithic paving which is to encircle the shaft is laid. The architectural features are in charge of Carrere & Hastings, of New York. Bills have been invited for the ornamentation of the surroundings. The broad granolithic walk will be criss-crossed by smaller walks, all converging toward the monument. When the improvement is completed, it is said, Niagara Square will be converted into a beautiful a boretum, the central feature of which will be the stately white shaft with lions in repose commemorating the life and work of a great and good man.

The total height of the shaft is 70 feet. It rests on a pedestal 16 feet high, and the pedestal is 10 feet above the grade of the street, making the total height of the monument about 96 feet.

Rutland marble is used in the construction. The work was laid out at the yards of the contracting firm, George W. Maltby & Sons, of Buffalo.



"COMING OF THE WHITE MAN." ERECTED AT CITY PARK, PORTLAND, ORE.

DEALERS OF ALLIANCE, OHIO.

ALLIANCE, O., August 10.—The monumental firm of Ira T. Tullis & Son was established in this place in 1882, but previous to that time he had been engaged in the monumental business since 1872 serving his apprenticeship at Columbiana, O., with his father. Since coming to Alliance, by his upright and honest business methods he has acquired a good trade in his special line. In 1897 he built a modern shop and equipped it with an up-to-date outfit. He is now located opposite the city cemetery where he continues to conduct a thriving business. In the last few years Mr. Tullis has been joined by two of his sons who are skilled mechanics having thoroughly acquired the details of the trade in their father's establishment. They have to their credit many of the most beautiful and elaborately carved memorials in this neighborhood.

The Alliance Monumental Works owned by Mr. C. E. Hudson, was established in 1894. This concern manufactures all classes of monumental work and enjoys a good trade, the principal feature of which is the country trade. Their operations extend over four counties and are expanding every year. Mr. Hudson personally superintends all the outside work and sees to it that the customers are satisfied with the work put up. They keep a fine stock of monuments on the floor of their show room and in the yard, showing such a variety as to make it easy for customers to make a selection. Mr. Hudson has just closed a contract with the monument committee of the Woodmen of The World for the erection of three monuments to their deceased members.

Anniston Marble Works.

ANNISTON, ALA., September 3.—W. E. Box and W. H. Ellis are the proprietors of the Anniston Marble Works. This firm has one of the most successful monument establishments in this section of the country. They carry an immense stock of finished work on hand comprising all of the well known granites and Georgia marble. Both members of the firm are practical men and good salesmen. They do all of their own lettering and employ three men in their shop. They have been very busy and the outlook is extremely flattering.

Old Concern Incorporates.

ERIE, PA., August 16.—The well-known marble and granite business of E. L. Kelton & Son, of this city, has been incorporated under the same name. The business of this firm was established in 1845 and has run continuously for sixty-one years. The work turned out from this establishment can be found in almost every cemetery in northwestern Pennsylvania and some very celebrated monuments have been erected by them. They are still doing a thriving business and the present movement to incorporate is for the purpose of providing still greater facilities for taking care of the widening possibilities of new business.

New Firm Begins Business.

FENTON, MICH., August 11.—Chas. F. Stone & Co., in the name of a new firm which has just entered the marble and granite business at this place. Mr. Stone, the principal partner of this concern, has been connected with the monumental business of Fenton for several years. He is a practical stone cutter and considered one of the best letterers in this part of the state.

Successful California House.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., August 11.—Stone Bros., proprietors of the San Bernardino Marble and Granite Works, are exhibiting a high class of monumental work for the benefit of their customers. The firm is composed of D. P., C. P. and M. P. Stone. For seventeen years they have been engaged in the monumental business having started in a small way and built up to this large concern which is now represented by branch houses in various other towns in southern California as well as the home plant. Besides carrying a large stock of monumental jobs they maintain a department for finishing dressed stone and marble for every kind of building ornamentation. They are among the prominent and successful business people of the community.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

SAGINAW MONUMENT MEN.

SAGINAW, MICH., August 11.—Gaffney Bros., monumental dealers and cut stone contractors, report a very brisk business season. This firm is composed of T. A. and F. Gaffney, and has been in business here for about eight years. They show a number of nice jobs in Barre and Quincy granite, and some jobs in Vermont and Tennessee marble. This firm has done a great deal to educate the buyers up to the idea of purchasing granite monuments. They claim that only a few years ago marble monuments were all that could be sold in this market, but now more than two-thirds of the jobs sold are cut from Eastern granites. Bedford and Ohio sandstones are used to a great extent for bases, and while it is by no means pretentious, they have one of the coolest shops in America. They run about five stone cutters in their cut stone department and conduct a general contracting business for buildings of every character.

The firm of Mohr Bros. is one of the oldest in the city. Recently they succeeded their father, Fred G. Mohr, who established his monumental works in Saginaw about 35 years ago. The firm is composed of John F. and Otto M. Mohr, and as both of them have been brought up in the business they are practical in every way. Their show room is filled with a good collection of Barre and Quincy granite monuments and Vermont marble jobs of various sizes. At the present time the monument business is said to be a little dull, but in an old established house like this there is always something doing. In connection with their monumental business they operate a cut stone department, using Indiana limestone, Ohio sandstone and Lake Superior sandstone principally, at least, such stock predominates in their yards.

C. A. Andrus whose plant is located at the end of Gratiot Street, Saginaw, west side, has just equipped his shop with a Clayton air compressor and will install Dallett tools for his carvers. They are putting in a Jennie Lind polisher to work up the marble jobs. They have a 10 horse power gasoline engine and the plant is being arranged and equipped so as to make it very complete in every particular for the prompt handling of all kinds of monumental work. Mr. Andrus says that he sells ninety-five jobs in marble to one in granite. A great deal of his work goes to the country communities within a short distance of Saginaw. He runs another shop at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and his show room and yard are filled with a large number of manufactured jobs in all the varieties of monumental stone that are now popular or acceptable to the cemetery authorities. Besides his monumental business he does quite a good deal in the line of cut stone, principally in Indiana limestone and Ohio sandstone. The bases for most of the marble jobs are cut from Bedford stone in his own shop. He works five or six carvers steadily and has seven traveling representatives to look after the outside business. Mr. Andrus claims that when it comes to selling granite jobs, his trade prefer the Western red stock to any other granite. He says that at the present time he is enjoying a thriving business and notices it is growing year by year, and in line with this idea says he is very much in need of a good city salesman at the present time, and if he could find such a party he certainly is in a position to make it profitable to him.

BAY CITY MONUMENT MEN.

BAY CITY, MICH., August 10.—A. Bate & Son have a nice monumental show room with a good assortment of marble jobs, which stone seems to be the favorite material for monuments at this place. There is one nice piece of work carved from blue Bedford limestone and quite a good deal of Bedford stone is used by them for bases. Most of the marble jobs are cut from Vermont or New York marble. In the line of granites, the high colored western idea prevails. There are several Wausau jobs and also several in St. Cloud granite. One or two large sized pieces in Barre were noted and a very neat job in imported Scotch. They have an extensive yard along side their establishment and conduct a cut stone department in connection with their monumental business. All the carving is done by hand, likewise the work in their cut stone department.

George A. Wright came to Bay City three years ago from Grand Rapids where he thoroughly learned the monumental business in the employ of one of the leading houses there. He has a nice show room exhibiting a number of jobs in Vermont and New York marble, some Quincy and Barre productions and one or two jobs in Western red. He buys nearly all of his work manufactured and letters the most part of his work himself, seldom employing more than one man, and all the work is done by hand. Mrs. Wright is a good office "man" and knows how to sell a job as good as anyone. In fact, she has charge of the business at such times her husband is busy putting up work in the cemetery.

The Bay City Monument Works, of which Mr. W. Gregory is the proprietor, is an old established concern. The principal works and original plant is located in West Bay City, but about two years ago another selling office and store room was opened opposite Elm Lawn Cemetery entrance. His show room is quite a modern structure and is filled with a nice collection of marble and granite jobs. Nearly all the work is still done at the West Bay City works. This concern has been in business for many years.

Historic Monument by the Government.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 12.—Plans for the proposed monument to be erected in Jamestown by the government upon the spot where John Smith landed and in commemoration of that event have been completed at the office of the supervising architect at Washington.

Removed to Commodious Quarters.

FRANKFORT, IND., August 17.—D. Paul, proprietor of the Paul Monumental Works has moved his plant to one of the best locations in the city. The new place gives ample opportunity to display his monuments without being crowded and besides he has a large and well arranged workshop. Mr. Paul's stock is one of the very best in the county in this part of the state, and consists of all the popular varieties of granite and marble in completed jobs, and all have been attractively arranged for the inspection of his customers.

Monument to Col. Ingersoll.

PEORIA, ILL., August 15.—The first monument to be erected to the memory of Col. Robt. E. Ingersoll will be in the shape of a life sized statue at the entrance of Glen Oak Park in this city. It will cost \$10,000.00.

New Kentucky Firm.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., August 12.—Messrs. B. H. Frie and Chas. Edwards have opened a monumental establishment to be known as The Park City Monumental Works. Both these gentlemen have had years of experience in the monumental business and are thoroughly conversant with every detail of the work.

New Shop for Texas Town.

BALLINGER, TEX., August 16.—Mr. Jack Barr, of Brownwood, has about completed arrangements for opening up the Ballinger Marble and Granite Works, a monumental establishment which is to be a branch of the Brownwood Marble Works.

Reports Business Good.

BIG STONE CITY, S. D., August 6.—Robert Urquhart says: "Business is good with us in monumental lines and prospects good for a big fall trade. We have some fine granite in this locality for monumental purposes as well as a good collection of eastern varieties to show to our trade."

Monument to Negro Poet.

The Rev. Dr. Davis Dudley Clark, of Cincinnati, O., who inaugurated about six months ago a popular subscription movement for the purpose of erecting a monument at the grave of the gifted negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, is well pleased with the success so far obtained. One-third of the amount necessary is now on deposit in a Cincinnati bank and it is certain that a creditable monument will be erected. Several sculptors of national reputation have requested the privilege of furnishing the design for the monument.

New Shop for Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX., August 18.—S. J. Patton has purchased a location on which he will shortly establish a marble yard or monumental shop.

Wants Two Good Men.

DECORAH, IOWA, August 21.—Mr. J. F. Steele, proprietor of the marble and granite works of this place says, "I have rented a building in Belvedere, in Illinois, and am in need of a good monumental salesman and also a good cutter and letterer. I have a good position for a first class man." He further remarks that business is good and looks for a fine volume of trade this fall before the ground freezes.

Getting More Room.

EL PASO, TEX., August 25.—The Pioneer Marble Co., of which George Reynolds is the proprietor, have moved their plant into more commodious quarters where double the space for their workroom has been secured. There will no longer be any delay in getting out their high class monumental orders. Besides their extensive monumental business, this concern also conducts a cut stone department in which the stone ornamentation for all kinds of buildings is furnished. The firm enjoys an extensive jobbing trade over an extensive territory contiguous to the city of El Paso.

Dispensed with Agents.

WICHITA, KANS., August 28.—Park & Marsh, proprietors of the Wichita Marble Co., have just moved into their new building on Main street which has been specially arranged and heavily constructed to meet their requirements. The show room is fully 140 feet deep and they have in stock more than twenty cars of granite and marble in the latest styles and designs. Last fall this firm altered their policy by dispensing with the services of agents and remark that since that time their business has materially increased which convinced them that the buying public approves of their way of doing business.

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THIS is perhaps the most magnificent building in the state of Wisconsin and is certainly by far the grandest piece of architecture in the city of Milwaukee. It is at once a fitting expression of the wealth and refinement of the city of Milwaukee by the splendid lines that were drawn by Ferry & Clas, Architects, who have done so much to add the touch of the beautiful and the artistic in their home city.

The cut stone contractors who put up the work are also a local concern, F. Andres & Co., and all of the stone was furnished by The Consolidated Stone Co. from their quarries in the famous Bedford district of Indiana through the general offices of that company, 322-324 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

The fine classic lines and elaborate carving stand out effectively in the soft pure buff of the Indiana stone suggesting a richness of finish which has never been secured in any other material upon similar designs.

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Producers of the
Celebrated
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**THE BEDFORD QUARRIES CO.,
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**Bedford Indiana Limestone
MILL BLOCKS, SAWED, PLANED, TURNED**



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Bloomington, Ind.

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We are producers of Buff and Blue

AUDITORIUM HOTEL AND ANNEX, CHICAGO.

Bedford Oolitic Limestone,

Sawed, Turned and Machine Dressed.

OOLITIC STONE CO. OF INDIANA.

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Estimates Furnished Promptly
F. O. B. Cars All Parts of U. S.

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Rustic Monumental Work is Our Specialty.Our design book containing
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Estimates promptly furnished. F. O. B. Bedford or delivered.

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Complete Stock of Seasoned
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Equipped to Work Winter and Summer.

Our Specialties: Good Workmanship, Material and Prompt Service Guaranteed.

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Main Office, 443 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

Organization of the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association.

Great Interest in the Practical Discussions Tending to Improve Conditions in the Monumental Trade.

PLEASANT SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 6.—For the last three days a goodly representation of the leading retail monument dealers of the United States have been holding a convention at the Great Northern Hotel and the result of their deliberations has been the organization of the National Retail Monument Dealers Association, the stated purpose of which is counseling together and acting as a unit for securing a proper recognition of the importance of their industry with regard to freight classifications and rates, and for maintaining friendly and equitable relations between the granite and marble producers, manufacturers and wholesalers and the retail dealers.

This subject has been agitated for a year or more by correspondence among the principal retail dealers and a number of the Chicago dealers got together in the early part of August and issued a call for a meeting through the trade papers who represent the monumental trade. The result of this call was a very wide response from the dealers throughout the country, agreeing to be present at the meeting or announcing their hearty co-operation with the movement, though unable to attend, so that the actual attendance at Chicago represents scarcely half of the dealers who desire to be considered as members of the organization, and whose active participation in the affairs of the association is assured by their written engagements.

The wholesale representatives of the quarry interests of the country who are always loyal to the retail monument dealers, were in evidence throughout the entire meeting, devoting their untiring efforts to making the visitors enjoy the convention occasion. These gentlemen to a man are cordially in favor of the National Association idea on the part of the retail dealers and have shown by their presence and assistance that they mean to co-operate in every possible way with the dignified national body, such as that which has been organized.

A tentative program was prepared at the preliminary meeting, of which Mr. R. J. Haight, of *Monumental News*, was the chairman, but on account of the press of active and practical discussion this was for the most part, dispensed with, except as to the reading of papers and the social and entertainment features.

It was strictly a business convention. There was not a delegate in attendance who was not there for business reasons, and every one sat throughout the long sessions in spite of the many entertaining attractions of the great city.

ATTENDANCE.

Illinois.—H. G. Dieker, Chas. C. Eulberg, Breeze; S. P. Atkinson, R. L. Hall, of S. P. Atkinson Monument Co., Champaign; T. M. Avery, of J. H. Anderson Granite Co.; Joseph Gast, of Blucher & Gast; C. A. Cainwright, of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.; Chas. E. Fenn, of Chas. E. Fenn & Co.; Chas. H. Gall; R. J. Haight and O. H. Sample, of the *Monumental News*; Frank Hosler, of Foster & Hosler; J. F. Jones, of Rutland-Florence Marble Co.; A. Laechle, of Laechle & Grotfeld; Edw. MacLane, of Columbian Marble Co.; Bernard L. McNulty, of Rock Products; Jas. Mitchell, of Welch & Mitchell, H. D. Pierce and P. H. McCue, of Vermont Marble Co.; Otto Rathman and F. X. Gosselin, of Milwaukee Monument Co.; C. S. Richter, of Montello Granite Co.; R. V. Storer; Geo. Stralor; W. A. C. Smith, of Bedford Quarries Co.; Albert Treibel; Robt. W. Weld, of Weld & Co.; W. O. Willison and Chas. E. DeBruin, of E. C. Willison Co.; John Zerkel, of Gels & Zerkel, all of Chicago; W. W. Dye and Chas. T. Dye, of W. W. Dye & Co., Danville; J. M. Batchelder; A. B. George, of George Bros., Dixon; A. N. Soper, Elgin; Ernest Wunderlich, Joliet; H. C. Fredericks, Kankakee; Christ Hannaman and Geo. Landdeck, of Hannaman & Landdeck, Niles Center; Wm. Rieger, G. Berliner, A. W. Kistenbroker and Frank Troost, Oak Park; John H. Merkle, of Merkle & Sons, and H. G. Triebel, of Triebel & Sons, Peoria.

Indiana.—Chas. G. Griebel, Ft. Wayne; Schuyler Powell, of Mt. Airy Granite Co., Michigan City; Bernard Pullman, Kendallville; Theo. F. Gaebler, Rockville.

Iowa.—H. C. Moody, of Anderson Bros. & Johnson, Cedar Rapids; E. H. Pryor, Postville; D. W. Rapellee, Sioux City.

Kansas.—J. F. Romberger, Chanute.

Kentucky.—Ross C. Adams, of Wm. Adams & Son, Lexington; Fred K. Irvine, ROCK PRODUCTS, Louisville.

Massachusetts.—A. M. Hunt, *Granite, Marble and Bronze*, Boston.

Michigan.—A. J. McNaughton, Battle Creek; F. D. Black, of A. Black & Son, Grand Rapids; C. W. Hills, Jackson; G. N. DeMerrill, Lansing.

Nebraska.—W. S. Desch and J. A. Desch, of W. S. Desch & Co., Central City; J. T. Bloom and A. T. Bloom, Bloom & Co., Omaha.

South Carolina.—Jos. E. McDonnell, of Capital Stone and Metal Co., Columbia; J. C. Thorn, Winnsboro Granite Co., Rion.

Vermont.—E. R. Fletcher, Hartwick.

Wisconsin.—Carl Manthey, Green Bay; Fred M. Schlimgen, Madison; Anton Lohr, of Lohr & Weifenbach, and Albert J. Kringel, Milwaukee.

Ladies in attendance were: Mrs. F. M. Schimmen, Madison, Wis.; Miss Lottie Winkel, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. S. Desch and Mrs. J. A. Desch, Central City, Neb.; Mrs. A. M. Lohr, Milwaukee, Wis.

OPENING SESSION, SEPTEMBER 4.

According to program promptly at 7:30 p. m. Mr. R. J. Haight called the meeting to order with a few appropriate remarks, and nominated Mr. A. W. Kistenbroker, of Chicago, for temporary chairman, and Fred K. Irvine, of ROCK PRODUCTS was chosen temporary secretary.

Mr. Kistenbroker stated that the purpose of this preliminary meeting was to decide the nature of the organization that was desired by the attendance, and suggested that it would be a good move to appoint a committee on credentials whose duty it should be to decide the character of the membership of the new association, and that after all could have an opportunity of expressing their views that another committee should be appointed to draw up the constitution covering the points brought out in the remarks of the gentlemen in attendance and submit the same to the morning session on September 5.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of three be appointed on credentials to consider the application of the delegates in attendance. The motion was carried and the chair appointed Messrs. Adams, of Kentucky, Hills, of Michigan, and Gaebler, of Indiana. The question of eligibility was thoroughly discussed as advisory to the deliberations of the committee.

Messrs. Rapellee, Manthey, Triebel, Haight, Hills, Avery, Adams, Desch and Mitchell spoke upon this question, and the chair summing up the whole matter, defined a legitimate retail monument dealer as one who is responsible for the price of his work, who carries a stock of monuments and is a practical workman, or employs at least one practical cutter. Mr. Black spoke of the necessity of being careful about the selection of members, saying that quality is the indispensable characteristic of membership to secure the success of the association.

Mr. Avery moved that a committee of five, two to be appointed by the chair and three to be nominated and elected from the floor, be selected to draft a constitution for the consideration of the morning meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hills and carried.



T. M. AVERY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Triebel and Black, and the floor nominated and elected Messrs. Desch, Irvine and Rapellee. Messrs. Avery and Haight were invited by the committee to assist them in their labors. The preliminary session then adjourned to 9:30 a. m., September 5.

MORNING SESSION, SEPTEMBER 5.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 by the temporary chairman, and on motion of Mr. Black a communication was read from the director of the Art Institute of Chicago inviting the members to visit that institution in a body, and it was decided to accept the invitation in lieu of an afternoon session, so as to give all the members an opportunity to carefully examine the valuable art treasures of those celebrated exhibits.

Mr. Haight announced that the temporary secretary was still busy completing the typewritten draft of the constitution, and by suggestion of the temporary chairman he proceeded to read letters approving the association movement and expressing a desire to become members from Charles G. Blake & Co., Chicago; George A. Douglas, Cincinnati, Ohio; Searles & Baxter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Geraughty & Textor, Leavenworth, Kan.; Thomas Stainland & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Harry E. Rapprecht, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Vern, Memphis, Tenn.; Will B. Caton & Son, Winfield, Kan.; F. G. Auringer, Neligh, Neb.; Willington & Bloyer, Monticello, Ill.; C. N. Clark & Co., Urbana, Ill.; F. J. Scholz & Sons, Evansville, Ind.; Chas. Neidhart, Beatrice, Neb.; Fred G. Stambach, Osborne, Kan.; J. M. Sullivan Monument Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Columbus Marble Works, Columbus, Miss.; Cartwright Bros., Detroit, Mich.; Truesdell Marble and Granite Co., Port Huron, Mich.; Eckhardt Monumental Co., Toledo, Ohio; Barney, Wemhoff, Decatur, Ind.; F. F. Bressler, Reading, Pa.; Stewart Granite Works, Mannington, W. Va.; W. F. Cook Granite Co., Springfield, Mass.; M. H. Rice, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. Schell, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. L. Sheer, Cleveland, Ohio; Baldwin & Prisler, Ottawa, Ill.

Mr. Manthey reported that G. F. Kegler, Plymouth, Wis., had intrusted him with his proxy for joining the association, and expressed how heartily in favor of the association movement that dealer was.

At this juncture the temporary secretary arrived with the draft of the constitution and rules, which had been prepared by the committee.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 5.—We find the following named gentlemen eligible to membership in the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association, in that they complied with the conditions set forth in the motion passed by the convention, September 4, 1906, being retail dealers actually engaged in the sale or manufacture of monumental works, carrying stock, and are either practical workmen or employ one or more workmen:

H. G. Trebell, Peoria, Ill.; Bernard Fullman, Kendallville, Ind.; F. D. Black, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Theo. F. Gaebler, Rockville, Ind.; Ernst Wunderlich, Joliet, Ill.; Geiss & Zirkel, Evergreen Park, Ill.; W. S. & J. A. Desch, Central City, Neb.; Ross C. Adams, Lexington, Ky.; W. W. Dye, Danville, Ill.; John H. Merkle, Peoria, Ill.; D. W. Rapellee, Sioux City, Ia.; Fred M. Schlimgen, Madison, Wis.; H. J. McNaughton, Battle Creek, Mich.; Joseph E. McDonnell, Columbia, S. C.; C. W. Hills, Jackson, Mich.; S. P. Atkinson, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Kistenbroker, Oak Park, Ill.; J. F. Romberger, Chanute, Kas.; H. C. Friederichs, Kankakee, Ill.; Anton M. Lohr, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Dieker, Breese, Ill.; Eulberg & Co., Breese, Ill.; E. H. Prior, Postville, Iowa; Carl Manthey, Green Bay, Wis.; Godfrey Kegler, Plymouth, Wis.; G. N. DeMerrell, Lansing, Mich.

Signed:

ROSS C. ADAMS, Chairman.
C. W. HILLS,
THEO. F. GAEBLER.

Mr. Triebel moved that the constitution be read as a whole so as to give the members a general idea of its scope and then to proceed to adopt it paragraph by paragraph. The temporary secretary read the constitution which was adopted with trivial corrections as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, ORGANIZED SEPT. 5, 1906, CHICAGO, ILL.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, being engaged in the retail monument business and recognizing the necessity of a National Association do hereby associate ourselves in an organization the object of which shall be the advancement and protection of the common interests of its members, the formulation of rules for the transaction of business and the promotion of friendly and equitable relations between retail monument dealers and monument manufacturers.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be The National Retail Monument Dealers' Association.

ARTICLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—The membership of this association shall be composed of individuals, firms or corporations engaged in the retail monument busi-



G. N. DEMERELL, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

ness who maintain a shop, carry a stock and are practical workmen or employ such, provided that they do not job or wholesale monuments.

Sec. 2.—Applicants for membership shall be recommended by one or more members of the Association and shall be passed upon by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 3.—OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a First Vice-President, a Vice-President from each state represented in the roll of membership, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—The officers of this Association shall be nominated by committee and elected by ballot at the last session of the last day of the regular annual meeting and hold office for one year or until their successors shall have been chosen and have qualified.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall enforce strict observance of the constitution and rules. He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered and shall be ex-officio chairman thereof. He shall have the casting of the deciding

vote in case of a tie and shall have general supervision over the affairs of the Association.

Sec. 4.—The First Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence.

Sec. 5.—The State Vice-Presidents shall have jurisdiction within their respective states and cooperate with the officers and members in promoting the welfare of the Association.

Sec. 6.—The Secretary shall keep a correct record of all business, send out notices of all meetings of the Association and Executive Committee and keep a correct account between the members and the Association, receive all moneys paid in, collect the annual dues, and pay the same over to the Treasurer taking his receipt therefor. He shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the Association may determine upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 7.—The Treasurer shall deposit all moneys in the name of the Association in a depository approved by the Executive Committee, pay all bills contracted by the Association when approved by the President and Secretary and perform such other duties as are incident to his office.

Sec. 8.—Trust or surety company bonds shall be furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer each in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, or such other sum as may be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, the expense of said bonds shall be paid by the Association.

Sec. 9.—As the proceedings of this Association are of a private nature, there shall be a Sergeant-at-Arms elected to serve for one year, whose duty it shall be to secure the door as soon as the President calls any meeting to order and admit only such parties as present the proper credentials issued by the Secretary, except that a receipt for dues shall be considered as such credentials. He shall report to the chair all applications for admission without credentials, and jealously guard the privacy of the proceedings throughout all sessions of the convention.

ARTICLE 4.—COMMITTEES.

Section 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of three members, one of whom shall be elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years as the terms expire, one to be elected annually to serve for three years.

Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee shall have general charge of the affairs of the Association and in intervals between meetings may exercise all the powers of the Association. It shall prepare the program of each annual and special meeting and perform such other duties as they may from time to time deem for the best interests of the Association.

Sec. 3.—There shall be grievance committees (always consisting of three members) appointed by the President to investigate complaints made in writing to the Secretary and to adjust claims and arbitrate differences. The decisions of all such committees shall be final; all expenses incurred shall be defrayed by the Association or levied against a member according to the judgment of the committee. Full reports of all unsettled grievances shall be made at each annual meeting.

Sec. 4.—There shall be a freight committee consisting of three members elected at each annual meeting for a term of one year whose duty it shall be to represent the interests of this Association in all matters regarding freight rates and classification.

ARTICLE 5.—MEETINGS.

Section 1.—The annual meeting shall be held during the month of August at a place and on a date determined and announced by the Executive Committee not later than July 1st.

Sec. 2.—Special meetings may be called by the President at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 6.—DUES.

Section 1.—The annual dues shall be Five Dollars payable in advance at or before the final session of each annual meeting.

ARTICLE 7.—QUORUM.

Section 1.—The majority vote of the members of the Association present shall be required to constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 8.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1.—Amendments may be made to this Constitution at any regular meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose by two-thirds vote of those present provided twenty day's notice has been mailed to the members of the proposed change.

ARTICLE 9.—RULES.

Section 1.—All officers and committees must submit their reports in writing. The presiding officer or any member has the right to demand that any motion made shall be submitted in writing.

Sec. 2.—The rules may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Sec. 3.—When not otherwise provided, Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the procedure of the meetings.

ARTICLE 10.—OFFICIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
4. President's address.
5. Report of the Executive Committee.
6. Reports of Grievance Committees.
7. Reports of Special Committees.
8. Report of the Secretary.
9. Report of the Treasurer.
10. Appointment of Committees.
11. Unfinished business.
12. New business.
13. Election of officers.
14. Place of next meeting.
15. Adjournment.

As the hour for adjournment was already passed, Mr. Avery announced that the Chicago monumental dealers were tendering a banquet to all the delegates and visitors composing the convention, including the ladies. His remarks were highly cheered and the convention formally adjourned to meet at 2:00 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SEPTEMBER 5.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the temporary chairman, and the report of the Nominating Committee was submitted.

Mr. Black moved that the secretary cast one ballot to express the unanimous consent of the convention to each of the candidates in succession. This motion was carried and the election resulted as follows:

President, T. M. Avery, Chicago; first vice president, Fred M. Schlimgen, Madison, Wis.; secretary, G. N. DeMerrill, Lansing, Mich.; treasurer, Theo. F. Gaebler, Rockville, Ind.

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 a. m. September 6.

VISIT TO THE ART INSTITUTE.

By 3 o'clock almost the entire attendance of the monumental convention had assembled upon the steps of the Chicago Art Institute and they were personally conducted by the director to every part of the institution. First they visited the lecture hall which is a cozy little theatre where students of art can listen to lectures and view exhibits of modeling, paintings, etc. Then they were conducted to the halls of sculpture and architecture where thousands of models and fully executed statuary are exhibited. As usual the caskets of Egyptian mummies were a great feature for the entertainment of monument men. The full sized copies of Michael Angelo's famous monuments to Lorenzo di Medici and Giovanni di Medici, which are exact duplicates with the exception of the portrait statues, attracted no little attention.

There were several recumbent portrait statues in relief as covers for splendidly carved sarcophagi, taking in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, that were remarkable as splendid examples of carving and were principally executed in Carrara marble. The miniature bronze model of the famous Frederick The Great monument, the original of which adorns the Unter den Linden in Berlin, was carefully examined by a large number of the visitors.

The picture galleries and all the classification of sculptuary are far too numerous to mention in particular, but it is safe to say that where the visitors are practically all experienced carvers themselves such an entertainment is indeed a rare treat, and it will be remembered as one of the valuable educational features of the convention

provided by the local committee which seemed to anticipate something for every spare moment.

THE BANQUET.

The invitation to the banquet was extended to all the members of the newly organized association, the visiting representatives of the manufacturing and wholesale interests, and the ladies attending the convention. If any one escaped it was an oversight on their part and not from any lack of cordiality on the part of the Chicago hosts, who were the following: J. H. Anderson Granite Co., A. W. Kistenbroker, S. Berliner, Welsh & Mitchell, Geis & Zirkel, P. Henson Monument Co., Wm. Rieger & Co., Frank Troost, Jos. Gast and R. J. Haight.

There were about seventy-five sat down to tables and not the least among its enjoyable features was the informality and hearty good will that pervaded the banquet hall.

Menu.

Cyster Cocktail	Celery
Radishes	
Beef Broth a l'Anglaise	
Boiled Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise	
Potatoes Persilade	
Roman Punch	
Roast Duckling	
Fried Tomatoes	Chicory Salad
Strawberry Ice Cream	
Assorted Cake	
Neufchâtel Cheese	Toasted Crackers
Coffee	

With the coffee and the cheese President Avery announced that as a large number of the guests had theater engagements that it would perhaps be just as well not to prolong matters with a list of toasts, so with a few pleasant remarks this happy incident was brought to a close.

MORNING SESSION, SEPTEMBER 6.

President Avery called the convention to order at nine-thirty, according to the terms of adjournment and the state vice-presidents as presented by the nominating committee, were considered and voted upon which resulted in the election of the following state vice-presidents after considerable discussion and parley:

Georgia, J. B. Roberts, Ball Ground; Illinois, J. H. Merkle, Peoria; Iowa, D. W. Rapelle, Sioux City; Kentucky, Ross C. Adams, Lexington; Michigan, C. W. Hills, Jackson; Nebraska, J. F. Bloom, Omaha; Ohio, G. A. Douglas, Cincinnati; South Carolina, J. E. McDonnell, Columbia; Wisconsin, Carl Manthey, Green Bay; Indiana, Bernard Pullman, Kendallville; Kansas, I. F. Romberger, Chanute; South Dakota, G. H. Pritchard, Watertown; District of Columbia, H. F. Ruprecht, Washington; Mississippi, M. Stinson, Columbus.

It was moved and carried that the Executive Committee and the Secretary correspond with dealers in the balance of the states relative to their state vice-president and secure the selection of a vice-president from all the other states at as early a date as possible, so that the effect of the work of the association may be widely disseminated and beneficial to every man in the monumental business.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the members of the trade press represented at this convention shall be declared honorary members. The selection of the freight committee was left with the President in conjunction with the Executive Committee. It was next ordered that 3,000 copies of the constitution be printed for distribution through the Secretary's office to those interested in the association for their guidance in becoming members of the same.

The Executive Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. Treibel, Black and Pryor. The freight committee appointed by the President consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Kistenbroker, Lloyd and Hills. At this juncture the President was called away and first vice-president Fred M. Schlimgen, took the chair.

Mr. R. J. Haight read a paper entitled "Trade

Progress Through Associated Effort." In this paper Mr. Haight made a complete review of association development in other lines of industry which have proven highly beneficial in every instance and he brought out a number of excellent reasons for the formation of the monumental association and showed how such an association would work to a great advantage to the retail monument dealer in every part of the country. Mr. Haight's paper was ably prepared and was full of information very acceptable to the association as was evidenced by the hearty applause.

In the absence of Mr. George A. Douglas, of Cincinnati, his paper entitled "Quality of Work and Uniform Prices, Important Factors in the Monument Business," was read by request of the chair.

QUALITY OF WORK AND PROFIT.

GEORGE A. DOUGLASS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The consideration of this question is, nationally a difficult one to analyze to the satisfaction of all, when we consider the accepted custom of designating work as *fine*, *medium* and *coarse*, or No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

We all know that location, class of customers and kind of competition enters largely into the class of work to be produced, and when I say that the *so-called* competition is the prime cause of the production of inferior work, I am keeping close to the fact. The percentage of what I designate as fine work is decidedly small, which fact I deplore, and such has been the case during all of my experience, with regard to the retail dealers. I am entirely unprejudiced, recognizing the fact that they are possessed of the right to conduct business in exact accordance with their own ideas, but in many cases the ideas are wonderfully crude, and most wonderfully against the interests of the dealer.

The production of fine work, and good material should be the rule and not the exception, which would govern prices accordingly. A great deal of the work put out throughout the country is de-testable and most damaging to the well-being of the business at large, to say nothing of the individual committing the error.

I am not prepared to lay down a rule to any dealer, but I am prepared to say that every dealer should undertake to uplift his business rather than to crush it down to the level of a filthy mass. Therefore the fineness of your work, and the goodness of material will most surely bring to you a larger profit, and more genuine satisfaction, the making of friends, and the consequent uplifting of you business.

Locations, as above remarked, enter largely into this question, and the dealers are governed by local circumstances. Customers will look around and by the time this process is well finished, and prices hammered down, we must admit that such a customer is thoroughly entitled to a very *bum* job, but on the other hand, supposing the dealers, *all of them*, say, "We turn out good work and our price is thus and so," but can this ever be? Can the dealers get together, undertaking to create *uniform prices*? I leave this question to yourselves. I can not solve it; but in the interests of this association, and yourselves, you should be able to answer *yes*, and when you return to your homes, lose no time in binding yourselves together for the purpose of establishing a fellowship, a mutual protective body, that prices may be harmonized, that class of workmanship may be determined, thus cutting out *cut throat* competition, and the many otherills that live and flourish.

Uniform prices and quality of work are most certainly important factors, and should not be ignored in the formation of this association. If we expect the manufacturers to turn out good work, we should expect as much from ourselves in the turning out of good work from our shops, "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." To illustrate:

A certain dealer in (Cincinnati) who turns out good work, employed a man, a letterer, and when the dealer informed him that his work would not pass, the letterer answered, "Well, I must get a job in some country shop, where anything goes." Now, the remedy rests in your hands. Can you grapple the questions involved, and make reasonable headway in solving them? If not, this association has to deal only with the manufacturers, seeking justice from them, and injustice to ourselves, through our own acts and the admission that circumstances and methods can not be controlled.

In forming this association let us say that it is not for one object only, but for many, and if certain reforms can not be reached it is better that

ROCK PRODUCTS.

the organization should not be formed. I revert to the defunct "Onlo Granite and Marble Association," of which I was a member, which proved a failure from the fact that men in the business persisted in doing business to suit themselves, rather than to be bound to the rules of the association.

The question of profits is to be determined by the dealer himself. The expense connected with the placing of a piece of work (which he has at hand) if closely competed for, he would likely add a profit (under existing circumstances) of 10 per cent (a beggarly sum) or he may drop to 5 per cent for fear of losing the job, but if the customer is favorable, on account of arguments, superior work, etc., 20 or 25 per cent may be reached. Profits are like the weather vane, pointing in all directions, unstable, to be governed only by the wind. Therefore, even if prices can be made uniform, the profits can vary, for we can not distate in this matter. A profit of 20 to 35 per cent should be reached in order to feel perfectly satisfied in doing business, but I will guarantee that the bulk of the business is taken at a profit of 12 to 15 per cent, and even this may overreach the actual average. In preferred cases a profit of 40 per cent (on fine jobs) may be attained without injustice to the customer, considering risks and possible incidental expenses connected with the work. No, profits can not be regulated by rules, unless the profit is incorporated in the uniform prices decided upon. This is a question to be delicately handled before this convention, for one man's profit of 20 per cent, considering expense of conducting business, would reach the 30 per cent of a more expensive plant. Profits are a difficult thing to establish uniformly, but this can be discussed in convention, yet I think it can not be accomplished. But to sum up, I believe the object of this association is to gather together a class of representative men, who propose to use it for the purpose of uplifting the business to establish a unity and fellowship so greatly desired, and to eliminate if possible, the existing evils that confront them.

Conservatism should be the watchword of this association, but that conservatism should be directed from a business view-point, reasonable, and as nearly in unison with the general expression as possible. Individually I wish the association unbound success, therefore proceed to establish it upon principles which will endure, even during the lives of its charter members.

MR. BLACK'S PAPER.

Mr. F. D. Black, of Grand Rapids, Mich., announced that his paper was longer than he felt like consuming the time of the association in reading and stated he would cut it short with a few examples. His subject was, "Complaints and Their Remedies." He went on to state that a large number of the complaints the dealers have with the manufacturer are largely due to insufficient details with the orders. He passed around a blank form which had been developed by his experience both for placing the order and following it through to delivery which he stated had reduced the matter of complaints in his operations to a minimum. He explained that on account of the large volume of his business he found it necessary to keep a resident inspector at Barre and all his orders were forwarded to this agent and these were intelligently placed with the manufacturers best equipped for turning out the work. After the work was completed it was passed by his inspector and then forwarded to destination, and since this system of inspection and carefully detailed ordering had been followed in his business there had not been a single kick or complaint between his office or that of the manufacturer or on the part of any customer.

Mr. Black further illustrated his talk by a detailed drawing in full size and a scale drawing of the front side and back elevations of the same job all of which went to form the complete system of ordering by detail that had proven so efficacious as to be worthy of recommendation to each of the members separately, or even to the convention as a whole. In another part of his report appears a photographic reproduction of the order blank exhibited by Mr. Black.

TO ESTABLISH A PURCHASING AGENCY.

SYNOPSIS.

BY C. W. HILLS, JACKSON, MICH.

- What we seek to accomplish.
- Gradation of work, as per requirements, to grade of firm.
- Able to take advantage of conditions.

D. All advantages made possible from adapting work to grade of firm.

E. Farming and subletting work by reputable firms.

F. An agent can more easily adjust any difference that should arise.

G. The option of members to let their work and have the agent inspect it by the hour.

H. Inspection of work of mutual benefit.

I. Jobs with some weak places will give trouble.

J. Objections to the plan. Double dealings—the check on the agent.

K. Remuneration. To pay for time, or per cent.

L. Good business proposition.

M. Know of no trade purchases that require intelligent supervision more than this.

tion, to establish a purchasing and supervising agency at Barre, Vt., for the retail dealers of this association.

I would in this connection acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Frank D. Black, of the firm of A. Black & Son, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for advice relating to his experience bearing hereon, as they have a representative at Barre, Vt., now acting specially in their interest, as he states, with very satisfactory results.

I appreciate that there will be differing opinions relative to the advisability of launching such an enterprise as the one proposed, with all that it implies.

Yet a full discussion of the subject can at least do no harm, and may open into a new field of much promise, that may develop fruitful results.

A. The object sought to accomplish in this direction is the advantage coming from the agent's personal knowledge of the existing conditions among the quarries and manufacturers there, and to personally overlook and attend to all business intrusted to him.

The manufacturers vary much in capability and methods, ranging from first class concerns, with good business ability and a suitable office and well equipped factory down to the little irresponsible "granite butcher," with no equipment or

REPRESENTATIVE'S INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORT

You will first notify the manufacturer that your looking over the work can in no way be construed as an acceptance but a precaution and to call their attention to any mistakes that come to your notice, thus saving trouble. When possible have the manufacturer present.

One of these sheets to be filled out and mailed to us immediately after inspection. Get original order, scale drawings and details to compare with work. If found different than ordered, same must be rectified, after which complete inspection before signing this sheet. In case will inferior stock or workmanship be accepted. Rock to be free from iron, sap, knots, streaks or other material defects. Hammered parts must be strictly up to the number of cuts specified and be free from waves or dumps. If any part is ironed, the same must be lightly bushed over afterwards. Be sure and use a straight edge on all hammered surfaces to detect waves or dumps. Carving must be cut sharp and well relieved. More carefully that it is well cleaned up and whether or not the same is cracked or lifted and in every way according to drawings. Be particular about the lettering. With raised round letters age first that they are the size ordered, then use a pair of calipers and note if the bars are of uniform width, also if they are the full height with heads swelled in width as drawn. They must have no wider bars than called for. Square raised letters to be cut straight down the depth shown. Sunken letters cut deep. All letters well cleaned up. Rock work must be of good pattern, evenly distributed, not broken under line in any place and free from drill marks. Beds cut to make close joints and dressed back at least two inches. Be sure and use a straight edge to see that they are out of wind. Bottom bases and markers to be roughed off to a true thickness. Boxing to be well done and bound with hoop iron. If the iron comes in contact with the granite excepting a root, then it must be galvanized. After you have gone all over a piece, wet it thoroughly and look the same over again.

(SIGNATURE OF DEALER HERE)

Order No.	Cut by.	of.
Date Given.	190 Date to be Shipped.	190 Destination.
Via.	R. R. Will be Shipped about.	190.
SIZE OF EACH PIECE AS ORDERED:		SIZE OF EACH PIECE AS CUT:
.....		
.....		

The Following Questions to be Answered.

Is material according to order? - - -	Is it free from drill marks? - - -
Were details followed in cutting? - - -	Are the beds cut fine? - - -
Is it the number of cuts ordered? - - -	Is the polishing well done? - - -
Is the hammered work free from waves or dumps? -	Was it washed after polishing? - - -
Was any part ironed?..... If so, was it bushed over afterward? -	Are there any signs of iron? - - -
Were details followed in carving and is it cut up sharp and well relieved? -	Is the bottom base roughed off to a thickness? -
Were details followed in lettering? - - -	Are markers according to order? - - -
Did you measure them with calipers? -	Has the buyer requested any change since order was given?..... If so, was it made? -
Is the rock work of good pattern, full and not broken under line? -	Was the manufacturer present when inspection was made? -

REMARKS.

I have this day inspected above and find the same to be as stated.

Dated at. 190 (Signed) Representative.

(THIS PART TO BE FILLED OUT WHEN JOB REACHES DESTINATION)

I have this day inspected above and find it as stated below.

Dated at. 190 (Signed) Representative.

office, but simply occupies a little space, similar to what is usually called "a hole in the wall," with intelligence to match.

B. Between these extremes, can be found all the gradations that make up those, who manufacture monuments for the retail trade.

Now, by having an agency established there, with a full knowledge of these conditions, it would make it possible for him to place orders for his constituents to the best advantage, so as to secure the best results. He would be able to discriminate in placing orders, so as to get the best price and still get the grade of work called for. This is difficult to do through correspondence, from a lack of knowledge of the retail dealers, who are scattered over a large area of the country, and hence seldom have actual knowledge of conditions at the granite centers.

C. Existing competition makes it necessary to go into the market and buy intelligently and at bottom prices. This knowledge of a resident agent, who knows of, and can take advantage of opportunities, such as the firms who may be short on work at times, when they may in consequence make a lower price and quicker shipment.

There are a low grade of firms who would be unsafe to intrust work from a distance, yet who will make a low figure and would be safe to patronize with an agent there, to adapt suitable work to them, and follow it up by proper inspection. A man may cut an ordinary plain job fairly well, and yet fall short on a high grade of 12 cut work, with carved ornamentation to satisfy a refined taste.

D. In fact all the advantages that may accrue to gradation of labor and business methods, in required quality of work and good values, are made possible through such an agency.

E. We are sometimes told, if we would only place our orders with high class manufacturers we would avoid trouble. To some extent this is true, but not always. They frequently sublet them to just the parties we might employ, under the proposed system, and save them a bonus, with just as good or better results in quality, than we thus obtain.

To illustrate, the writer at one time let a monument job at \$550.00 on what he regarded as a low competitive price, and yet the party sublet it, making \$50.00 and the second man, a large manufacturer, relet it to some shed men on his plant, at \$100.00 bonus. It was a few years after, when at the quarries, that I incidentally learned the history of the affair, from the man who sublet it the second time.

This only serves to illustrate how we are often manipulated, and usually none the wiser for it.

This occurred when labor was depressed somewhat, about 1894, and the men who really did the work probably got about one-half the regular price for their labor, but that was better than nothing. This is not an isolated case. "There are others," but not usually of such an extreme character.

This agent should be an intelligent, practical man in granite working, and should thoroughly understand scale drawings, and one who would make a competent foreman in a large first class plant.

The amount of work at his disposal would make his patronage more of an object than that of the average retail dealer, and thus largely increase his prestige.

The knowledge by the manufacturer that the agent would inspect the work, would of itself insure more care on his part in the execution, to bring it to a proper standard of requirement.

A printed form of order, covering fully what would be required of the manufacturer, with a blank report to the agent, for him to fill out and return to the dealer, has been placed with me by Mr. Black, which appeals to me as a desirable feature in this system.

A representative could often be of service in grouping the work in car load lots, thus reducing the rate of freight.

F. It would seem that this plan would minimize the chances of contention on work received and erected, and found defective. But when such cases should occur, with an agent on the ground, it could be much more easily adjusted.

G. To those who might prefer to let their own work, rather than to intrust it to the agent, might wish to employ him to inspect it before shipping, and incidentally other work which could be paid for by the hour, for time actually spent for them.

H. This personal supervision and inspection, would act as a mutual benefit to both the manufacturer and buyer, in the prevention of so much work being shipped (so to speak) with loose ends, which often could be corrected in a short time, and put in fairly acceptable shape from one to a few hours more or less. But when shipped, as it often is, with no method of inspection, yet fairly well executed, still with some weak places in it, that causes it to meet with objection from the party for whom it is erected, and causes trouble.

I. The cumulative expense of sending a work-

man, often from 50 to 100 miles, to correct errors, becomes quite expensive and is a fruitful source of trouble, between the dealer and wholesaler.

But no inspection of the agent should constitute an acceptance, unless specially agreed upon, but simply to call attention of the manufacturer to any defects, coming to his notice, thus lessening the chances for trouble.

Some of the objections to this plan that will doubtless be urged, is the liability of the agent's being untrue to his trust, and may lend himself to double dealing. This, of course is possible, and would receive first, that he should be possessed of a character for integrity above suspicion.

Then the knowledge on his part, that his tenure of employment would depend upon faithful and honest service, which is found otherwise, could not last only for a short period. This would seem to be a strong motive, to hold him in line, should any suggestion of dishonor come to him.

The option of getting other estimates for comparison, is always open, and these checks, with the official eye of the association upon him, with a man of character to start with, would not seem to offer any great menace.

K. The plan of remuneration to such a representative would be a matter of consideration for this Association to determine. It would likely be an alternative between paying him by the hour for actual time spent, at an established price or a percentage basis.

I beg here to insert an extract from a letter from a Barre representative of a retail firm, whose experience is of some value, to-wit:

It would appear to the writer that with a large constituency, a percentage might be better, as it would be impracticable for him to do all the work without some aid, provided any considerable number of dealers should support the plan.

L. It would seem that this is a good business proposition which if well worked out, would be productive of good practical results, both in an improved quality of work and at a lower average cost to the dealer.

I know of no kind of trade purchases, that so much require intelligent personal supervision as this business.

M. From the initial act of placing the order wisely, to the final inspection and shipment of the goods, the greatest care is needed, to avoid bad results, in expensive and annoying errors of omission and commission.

That this would largely take the place of the middle man, with its supporters at much lower percentage of cost to the dealer, with his interests



COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TENDERED THE NATIONAL RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION AT THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

ROCK PRODUCTS.

far better safeguarded, it seems to me reasonable to assume.

Payment by the hour is a good method, and has much to recommend it, but an alternative idea might be useful.

I have considered all the expenses in connection with a representative and have figured that the work can be done thoroughly at the following percentage:

All work placed and inspected by the representative up to \$200.00 at 1 per cent. That is to say a monument of \$100.00 to cost \$1.00; \$150.00, \$1.50, and so on up to \$200.00. A monument costing over \$200.00, the first \$200.00 at 1 per cent, all above \$200.00 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That is, a monument at \$250.00 would be \$2.50, 1 per cent up to \$200.00, over \$200.00 1 per cent on the first \$200.00 and one half on all above \$200.00.

The number likely to take advantage of this cheap rate would render it possible to be done, as it would conduce to economy.

A resolution was introduced creating the office of sergeant-at-arms and defining his duty. This was carried and duly incorporated in the constitution as the Ninth Section of Article III. Mr. W. S. Desch, Central City, Neb., was elected sergeant-at-arms.

As the tally-hoers were already in waiting on motion it was decided to hold an evening session of the convention to complete the business before the body because the election of the state vice-presidents and the discussion incident thereto had taken up the entire morning.

The convention accordingly adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

THE TALLY-HO PARTY.

There was only time for a hurried luncheon and the hospitality of the committee of local monument dealers was again in evidence. Loaded in tally-hoers, the party was driven through beautiful Lincoln Park and Graceland and Rose Hill Cemeteries. The cemetery superintendent had never admitted a tally-ho party on any previous occasion, but when it was learned that a National representative body of retail monument men desired admittance by the representation of President Avery, an exception was made in this case.

Stopping at the plant of the J. H. Anderson Granite Co., a photographer was on hand and took the picture which adorns this page, and where bouquets were furnished each of the ladies and a memento flower expressing the sentiments of the president to each of the delegates.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, SEPT. 6.

As the tally-ho party was so late in returning to the hotel the last session of the convention was a little slow in getting off so that it was nearly eight o'clock when President Avery rapped for order and Secretary DeMerell was requested to

read a letter from a gentleman at Barre, Vt., seeking employment as resident representative and inspecting agent in that market. The letter was duly filed and then followed a long discussion as to the best method of getting intelligent service in monumental work at distant manufacturing centers. It was the consensus of opinion that where it was possible the services of a resident inspector were very valuable, but as this was not applicable in all cases, the detailed drawing and order system suggested by Mr. Black was highly commended.

At the suggestion of Secretary DeMerell the convention took up the matter of the campaign of the association in the interval between the time of adjournment and next session of the association. Nearly every member had valuable suggestions on this topic and it was finally decided that the secretary and executive committee, working in conjunction with the president, should have these matters in hand and all official documents of a general character should be issued over the official signature of the president, attested by the secretary and countersigned by the executive committee whenever this was deemed advisable by the president.

Mr. Hills moved a rising vote of thanks to President Avery and the Chicago retail dealers who had provided such elegant entertainment features for the visiting delegates.

President Avery responded by stating that he hoped that every member of the association would consider his office, No. 423 Chamber of Commerce building, as the home of the association, and he knew that the same cordiality could be extended by him on behalf of every one of the Chicago tailors.

It was moved that a telegram of congratulation be sent to Fletcher D. Proctor, the newly elected Governor of Vermont, on behalf of the National Association. A vote of thanks was passed in compliment to Rock Products, Monumental News, and Granite, Marble and Bronze for the liberal notices printed and for the assistance and co-operation in this association movement.

Mr. Prior, of Iowa, made a few remarks which voiced the sentiments of everyone present when he wound up by saying, "I am looking for a whole lot of good to come to the monument trade from this organization." This sentiment was cheered and a more enthusiastic, carefully organized and solidly built organization than the retail monument dealers ever had was pronounced duly and truly in full operation by the chair, and then the convention adjourned, *sine die*.

Mr. Kistenbroker, of Chicago, who was the godfather of the association by reason of the fact that he acted as temporary chairman in the first organization, says that was the hardest part of the work, for when he took the chair he realized that he was nobody standing on nothing for it took the consent of the governed for him to hold his position. The temporary secretary did not notice the feeling because he was used to it.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

The National Association is a healthy youngster and long may she wave.

The newspaper crowd at this convention were working over time every day.

J. F. Jones, of the Rutland-Florence Marble Co., spent a couple of days at the convention.

It takes Frank Gosselin and G. N. DeMerell to get quick service in the restaurants in Chicago. We observe they get most everything else.

D. W. Rapellee is an old time association worker and is one of the members that can be depended on to do his part as the vice-president from Iowa.

I. B. Romberger, the only delegate from Kansas, is a good interested association member. We are sure to hear from his districts at the next convention.

J. C. Thorn, representing the Winnsboro Granite Co., Rion, S. C., is a typical Southern gentleman. He made many warm friends with the retailers at the convention.

Ross C. Adams, Lexington, Ky., the vice-president from that state, is a first class committee worker at conventions. Every nomination of both his committees went through.

Austin George, of Keorge Bros., Dixon, Ill., had a little interview with every dealer that attended the convention. He is one of the fellows that can work all day and never turn a hair.

Frank D. Black, of Grand Rapids, had most of his paper in the shape of exhibits which unfortunately does not show up very well in print, but which, nevertheless is very convincing.

President Avery says that the harder a fellow works for an association the more he becomes interested. This is good medicine and the balance of the dealers are invited to try it.

E. R. Fletcher was the only Vermonter present unless you would count John M. Batchelder who now lives in Dixon, Ill., but still these Vermonters have the same kind of a hankering after the old sod like the Irishman who was born in Cork.

John H. Triebel, of Peoria, chairman of the executive committee, remarked after adjournment that he was just beginning to realize that there was a whole lot to do by the executive committee.

Mr. W. O. Willison, just called Willie for short, by his best friends, and Chas. E. DeBruin represented E. C. Willison & Co., but the principal subject of their story was Pike River granite, the famous Wisconsin gray.

Fred M. Schilimgen says that he thought his election as first vice president was merely a compliment, but when they called him to the chair and made him go to work, it came natural, for Fred can preside over a meeting just as easy as he can sell monuments.

Secretary DeMerell, of Lansing, Mich., is a real out and out association worker. As soon as he gets a straight line ahead of him, he hoses out a big row. If there is any of the state vice-presidents who does not hear from the secretary's office prompt enough they are invited to send in their correct address for that is probably the reason.

In one of the "adjourned meetings" Patrick Henry McCue, of the Vermont Marble Co., was toasting the new governor of Vermont, in which every one heartily joined. A scout was sent out to find Mr. H. D. Pierce, of that company, but his reputation for wisdom was sustained. He had already sent a telegram of congratulations the day before election which shows that he is about as well posted in Vermont politics as he is in Vermont marble. There can now be no question about either.

A LIVE BLOOMINGTON (IND.) DEALER.

Mr. R. H. Carpenter, who is a manufacturer and wholesaler of every type of oolitic monuments, making rustic work and Woodmen of the World jobs a specialty, says that business has been very good and prospects are bright.



NATIONAL RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION TALLY-HO PARTY THROUGH NORTH SIDE PARKS AND CEMETERIES, CONDUCTED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLANT OF THE MILWAUKEE MONUMENT CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE MILWAUKEE MONUMENT CO.**A Word About the Widely Known Wisconsin Mahogany Granite.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 20.—One of the best known operators in western granite is the Milwaukee Monument Co., whose cutting shed is located at Milwaukee, Wis., and whose quarry and crusher proposition is located at Red Granite, Wis. (Lohrville F. O.) The company has been in business for a number of years, but less than a year ago there was a slight change in the official make-up of the company and the present officers are Otto Rathman, president, Chicago, Ill., who has special charge of the Chicago offices, 813 Chamber of Commerce building, handling the paving block and crusher stock almost exclusively, while the monument business at this end is incidental. August Kringel, Milwaukee, Wis., is the secretary and general manager of the great Milwaukee plant, which takes care of the manufacture of monuments catering to the retail monument dealer.

About three years ago Mr. Louis C. Pauly, the quarry manager of the company, began opening the quarry at Red Granite and since that time they have developed the magnificent Wisconsin mahogany granite which as its name indicates is a deep red of even texture and having a splendid contrast. It takes on an exquisite polish and as soon as it was introduced became popular with the monumental trade. To-day the big plant at Milwaukee is devoting its entire efforts to manufacturing Wisconsin mahogany granite for the retail trade.

The rough blocks are taken out of the quarry and set on the car right on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern and the same railroad delivers it at the Milwaukee plant in a single day. Some idea of the plant may be imagined by stating that it covers a piece of ground 80 feet wide

by 360 feet long, and this plant is equipped with a large number of polishers, lathes for turning columns and pneumatic tools for carving. Electric travelers are installed for conveniently handling the heavy stock, and every arrangement has been provided to find the greatest amount of economy in producing a very high grade of goods.

This company is recognized as leaders for they employ a high grade class of artists to undertake the most difficult as well as the most extensive contracts in their line of business. The famous sculptors, Chas. and William Lohr, work exclusively for this company and they are now cutting in Tennessee marble a fine relief monument for Edward Leiber, banker of Milwaukee, which has two splendid portraits and is both modeled and cut by the sculptors as a finished proposition.

This company is prepared to execute all kinds of modeling and statuary equal to anything in America and at figures that are attractive to the retail trade.

Wisconsin mahogany granite holds its polish as well if not better and shows its contrast stronger than any of the western granites, and since its introduction it has proven more popular with the trade and more profitable to the retailer than anything of a similar character that has ever been produced from American quarries. The splendid equipment of the Milwaukee plant insures to the retailer economies that few operators can secure for their customers for naturally the customer gets the larger part of the benefit of such equipment.

Mr. August Kringel, the genial general manager, is an experienced monument man having been in the business for years, in fact, all his life, except a period when he devoted his efforts to school teaching and in the capacity of a public servant.

Popular with all who know him he is the kind of business man who takes care of his customers

in such a way as to insure a profit to them as well as building up the best interests of his own institution.

Mr. Frank X. Gosselin is one of the traveling representatives of this concern who, in his own inimitable fashion, tells the merits and explains the advantages of Wisconsin mahogany granite and the Milwaukee Monument Co. Frank is well known to the trade, and it goes without saying that such a fine grade of stock and such a popular representative means that this granite is having its interests well pushed to the front.

The paving blocks made of Wisconsin granite are too well known to need any further remarks at this time. Wherever they have been used they have given the highest satisfaction, and for that reason it is easy to get for them higher prices than any other. The pavements of the city of Chicago alone show a great preponderance of Wisconsin granite, and the volume of business in this line is constantly growing, in fact, there is never any stock accumulated for the demand exceeds the supply.

Crushed granite for the concrete contractor is finding a wider market every day and is constantly growing in popularity, because it makes the highest grade of concrete and where quality is wanted it is indispensable. The crusher proposition is fast becoming an important member of every granite operation and in this respect the great quarries at Red Granite have been especially well equipped as the illustrations on this page plainly show.

The shipping facilities of the cutting plant at Milwaukee are unsurpassed and the freight rates both by rail and lake have been found in practice to be economical and satisfactory in every respect. The retailer's stock that does not show some Wisconsin mahogany granite is incomplete and can not be considered a modern assortment by any means.



WISCONSIN MAHOGANY GRANITE QUARRY AT RED GRANITE, WIS., PROPERTY OF MILWAUKEE MONUMENT CO.

CRUSHER AND PAVING BLOCK PLANT OF THE MILWAUKEE CO., AT RED GRANITE, WIS.

THE MADISON CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Bible lands—be all that tells the story of the average citizen.

"I am proud to be of the craft on which falls the honor of marking the path of civilization, in so beautiful and enduring a manner. In the two years of our association work, there has been advanced and adopted many ideas which are of great benefit, to the trade at large and the number of dealers present, interest and enthusiasm show that the future has much in store." (Applause.)

Miss Collins, the very able assistant secretary, read applications for membership from Toll Bros., Cedarburg, Wis., and the Fox River Valley Granite, Marble and Cut Stone Works, Appleton, Wis. On motion these applications were accepted and both concerns duly admitted as members of the association.

President Schlimgen explained the arrangement that had been made with the traffic association with regard to railroad certificates requesting all certificates be placed in the hands of the secretary so that they could be checked over by the railroad agencies to see if the stipulations had been complied with in order to secure reduced fare on the return trip, and all the certificates that were on hand were presented to the desk.

All the preliminaries being completed, on motion, the convention adjourned for the day and the president explained the route to the pier where the steamship "Wisconsin" that had been chartered for the occasion, awaited the visitors.

Boat Ride—Lake Mendota.

It was just 4 o'clock when the entire attendance of the convention aboard the "Wisconsin" started for a trip around beautiful Lake Mendota which lies to the north of the city. The course lay westward, passing the boat houses of rustic architecture and the broad spreading green lawns which are such a feature of the Capitol City of Wisconsin. Next the splendid buildings of the University came into view; the course changing slightly to the northward, we passed Old Black Hawk's cave which is so prominent in the fabled Indian lore of the Northwest, and besides this a cliff whose jutting eminences of sandstone suggested to Carl Manthey and August Kringle the possibility of opening a quarry. Fred Schlimgen said he could organize a company right aboard the ship, and as he has already proved he could do everything else, no one doubted it.

Somehow, among all the sentiments suggested by the rippling waters under the prow, the gentle zephyrs blowing over the blue expanse of the lake, the beetling cliffs and craggy islands, there was a pronounced spirit of poesy in the crowd. Anton Lohr started to sing "High Lee" and everybody helped him, then it was discovered that Fred Schlimgen could lead with his fine second bass and he had by memory every oldtime song that everybody knew, so there was nothing but melody for more than an hour. Then we stopped at the pier of the beautiful grounds of the northern extremity of the lake which is reserved for the use of Wisconsin lunatics. Henry Wenrich remarked that it was a shame to waste all these beauties of nature upon a bunch of people who could not appreciate them, and John Zimmerman remarked that he wouldn't mind being a lunatic for a brief spell just for the privilege of sojourning at such a beautiful spot. At any rate everyone was convinced that the State of Wisconsin takes excellent care of her children who can not care for themselves.

Governor's Island in the northern part of the lake is so named because it resembled in shape, another island in New York harbor that bears that name, and also because no governor of the Badger State has set his foot upon it that anyone knows of. The balance of the course lay along the eastern shores of the lake, completing a circle landing at the pier just at dark, with a feeling of satisfaction and rest that can be had alone by such a trip.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Schlimgen received in the evening at their elegant home on Washington Avenue. It was quite an informal affair and very pleasant to all who attended. There was no end of lemonade, but what the monument men enjoyed most was the ample porch all covered with screens which admitted every breeze, while the festive summer insect was effectively excluded.

The ladies kept in the parlors while the men joined them occasionally, and Mr. Mike Schlimgen worked the graphophone. It was long after 11 o'clock before any motion of departing was made which is the best proof that every guest enjoyed the fraternal spirit which pervaded the evening.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

Although the hour of 9:45 had been selected with reference to the convenience of the members in getting to the meeting, it was fully 10 o'clock when President Schlimgen called the meeting to order. He read a letter from the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee inviting the association to hold its regular annual session in January in that city, which was passed with few remarks, as the matter of the February meeting is already provided for in the constitution.

Mr. Schlimgen then read a brief paper upon the subject of "Prices," and the percentage or remunerations which is usually allowed to agents. In his own happy vein he went on to state a number of his experiences, reviewing the matter of agents dating back into the history of his concern in his father's lifetime before he became a monument dealer himself. It was very well received and provoked considerable comment in which several other members cited their experiences in the same line.

The applications of Wells, Lamson & Co., and Mrs. F. A. Bennet, of Janesville, were acted upon and both concerns admitted as members of the association.

The president then called on Mr. August Kringle, of the Milwaukee Monument Co. for his paper. Mr. Kringle had been persuaded with difficulty to get busy with this paper, but his ability as an entertainer, and at the same time his sound judgment as a monument dealer was so highly respected by the officers and governing committees of the association that he was forced *nolens volens* to prepare the paper. Of course everyone knows that Wisconsin mahogany is the thing nearest his heart, and consequently that was the very thing he did not mention in his paper. It turned out before he was through reading that he is as good an actor as he is a monument man, and no report of his paper would be complete without mentioning this fact.

TO THE ASSOCIATION.

BY AUGUST KRINGLE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Members of the Wisconsin Retail Granite and Marble Dealers' Association:

Whenever a speaker has been introduced to an audience, he generally offers, for introductory remarks to his oratory, some excuse for taking the platform. Why this should be thus seems to be inexplicable. It appears to be a time-honored custom. Some speakers pull their handkerchief from the coat-tail of their Prince Albert with a graceful swing of their arm and wipe their glasses, while with a critical eye they study the faces of the audience in a way to form an opinion of their intellectual ability. Other speakers open up with one or more gentle, some with one or more fierce coughs, in order to put themselves into proper condition for the battle royal—and a battle royal it will seem at all times to me or any novice in rhetorical art or artificial eloquence.

Now, I don't intend to introduce myself to this gathering of business men by any pretended excuse but the real thing. You will readily understand that I can not deviate from the custom of old to offer an apology for being on the platform. I have had the chills for the last four or six weeks, since the honorable committee, appointed by your worthy president, saw fit to call on me and not merely request, but insist, in all seriousness, that I must address this meeting, and—I have got the chills now and must hold your worthy president and honorable committee responsible for my mental and physical condition, which is, by no means, an enviable one. How I will pull out of this, the finish can only tell. I do not stand before you voluntarily, but by moral suasion and force.

Since the meetings of midsummer have been more particularly set aside for entertainments rather than business, I shall refrain from the discussion of business problems pertaining to this association.

I must first needs pay my respect to the ladies gathered with us to give encouragement to their amiable presence to our deliberations on how to fight the battle of life, for

"When a woman's in the case

You know all other things give place."

And a woman is always in it. We men most assuredly would not be gathered here for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the fight for the battle of life if it were not for the purpose of becoming more gallant warriors, more accomplished and skillful artisans for the defense and support of that which is most dear to us in this world of hardships—our women; in whom everything that appeals to our admiration, modesty, gracefulness, amiability, beauty, faithfulness, is so sublimely combined that she bears, with due propriety, the exalted title, "The queen of creation."

The great German poet, Schiller, has nobly stated the relation between man and wife. He says of man:

Thro' the stern paths of life,
Midst tumult and strife
Must plant and must form,
Gain by cunning and storm;
Must wager and dare,
Would he reach fortune e'er.

But of woman he says:
All honor to woman!
They soften and leaven
The cares of the world
With roses of Heaven.

Could there be anything nobler said of woman?

We see that woman is in it, she is the one that spurs us on to become more cunning, more daring, in the protection of that which is most dear to us. This powerful influence of woman has made and dethroned kings, has maintained peace amongst nations, and also has thrown them in the throes of war. She is the queen of extremes. This reminds me of an old story. In the Good Book, the first mention is made of one who was entitled to be called the "First lady in the land." We read that the Creator "saw everything that He had made, and behold, it was very good," and He rested.

Then He made man and said he was good—and He rested.

He then made woman out of the rib of a man, but no mention is made of His remarks or of His resting.

In fact, there has been no rest for mankind ever since.

The gathering of you men is visible evidence.

However, I can not do greater justice to woman than by closing these remarks with the words of the distinguished Shelley: "Win her and wear her if you can. She is the most delightful of God's creatures. Heaven's best gift; man's joy and pride in prosperity; man's support and comfort in affliction." God bless her.

I sincerely hope that my few remarks on women tend to encourage this association in carrying out the idea of consolidation for the elevation of the trade along all its lines for the mutual benefit of its members, with unfaltering step.

If we pause for a moment to review what has been accomplished during the last two years, the time this association has been alive, we find it has grown to a strong, husky boy whose conditions and features predict a successful future career. Previous to two years ago such a thing as the Wisconsin Association was an unknown quantity. The dealers throughout the State hardly knew of such a thing as other granite or marble dealers excepting their nearest neighbors, with whom they were in constant warfare and fierce competition. The thought of their competitors invariably gave birth to the wish that these "cusses" ought to spend their time at some place where they themselves did not care to go. There was no thought of friendly business relations; no thought of protecting each other from "bad customers"; no intention to dispose of goods at a reasonable profit. All was fight, fierce fight to a finish.

Look at this association to-day. Far from being what is desired, far from being near perfection—it has brought about the most friendly relations between the members of the association. We have learned that by unbusinesslike competition, nothing can be gained, no one can be driven out of business by an unpardonable competition. All live, though possibly only eking out a living—still they live. We have learned that our greatest enemies are our own selves.

We have established mutual confidence to a certain extent, and with proper nourishment, this will grow to a mutual benefit of all concerned.

We have learned that we may be on friendly terms with our closest competitors. Summing up:

We find that great things have been accomplished—but more must be done if this association shall continue in its healthy growth, however slow it may seem.

I understand that there will be up for discussion many unpleasant matters awaiting some sort of a settlement by this convention. Unpleasant as these matters may be, they must be settled in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to this association. Many a member undoubtedly expects that this association should be perfect by this time in managing its affairs. That hardly can be expected in the short space of time during which the association operated. It needs constant and careful work and vigilance. "The man who goes up like a rocket always comes down like a stick. True success is earned slowly, and by doing everything we do the very best we can." That is success.

Success can only be achieved by hard work, and if the members and officers of this association will bear this in mind, their efforts will be crowned with ultimate success.

Edison, when asked whether success was mostly due to genius, answered, "Two per cent is genius and ninety-eight per cent is hard, hard work," and when asked whether genius be inspiration, he replied, "No! Genius is perspiration."

A great many want to see success without working for it—without giving the proper assistance to this association. But hard work by every member must be done before any degree of success whatever is attained. Success is not a thing of chance. It comes to men and corporations and associations only because they work intelligently for it along legitimate lines. No man in this world ever made a lasting success except by hard work. The methods vary, but success will be the final reward if your work is based on a legitimate foundation. Of course, even then, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it can not be predicted that this association will have the remarkable reward of that little boy, in Madison, who, with his class in school, was requested by his teacher to write a story. Each boy was to choose his own subject, and the story was to be read without revision by the teacher. So this particular boy chose as his subject: "Virtue has its own reward," and this was his story:

"A poor young man fell in love with the daughter of a rich lady who kept a candy-shop. The poor young man could not marry the rich candy lady's daughter because he had not money enough to buy furniture. A wicked man offered to give the young man \$25.00 if he would become a drunkard. The young man wanted the money very much so he could marry the rich candy lady's daughter, but when he got to the saloon he turned to the wicked man and he said: 'I will not become a drunkard even for great riches. Get thee behind me, Satan' and as he turned around to go home, he saw, lying on the sidewalk, a pocket-book containing a million dollars in gold. Then the young lady consented to marry him. They had a beautiful wedding and the next day they had twins. Thus you say that 'Virtue has its own reward.'

You will readily see that the reward for your hard work in building up this association will not be forthcoming quite as speedily as this. However, it is sure to come.

There are times in the management of an association of this kind when everything seems to be going the other way, when there is so much to discourage and so little to encourage—then hard work becomes doubly hard. The only thing then that can save an association of this kind is the enthusiasm of the officers for their work, their confidence in the ultimate success. That is the power which impels men onward. The officers must have absolute confidence in their work; more confidence than did the little boy who had been put to bed during a violent thunder storm. The poor little chap was scared half to death, but his mother told him that he need not be afraid; that God was with him and would take care of him. "Yes, I know," said the little boy, "but why can't I go down-stairs and stay with papa and you stay up there with God?" Now, that boy lacked confidence.

If your present able officers will continue to have confidence in the work they have begun, the ultimate success must come.

Confidence is the father of thoroughness. This association will only succeed if its business is transacted with the same thoroughness expected of any business man in his private affairs. Thoroughness is the earning power of success and success must be earned. You can not hurry it. It is like respect; you must earn it.

I sincerely hope that the officers of this association will continue their hard work with patience and endurance, with confidence and thoroughness. My hearty wish for success goes with them, and if my few remarks will aid in encouraging them to continue their noble work untiringly, I am fully repaid for the little indisposition they have caused me by insisting on an address.

Mr. Kringle's paper was enthusiastically applauded and a resolution was unanimously carried to have the paper published in its entirety.

The New London and Portage case which had been before the arbitration committee and tried by them was reported back to the association and the Portage concern, through the secretary, appealed the case back to the convention. After a good deal of discussion, it was decided to pass the matter to the winter convention in February when both parties would be notified to present all the evidence in the case.

On motion the Republican House, Milwaukee, was designated as the place for holding the next convention.

The president then opened the question box. The first question propounded was, "How to meet catalogue house competition." This question brought forth remarks from Messrs. J. Kaunzner, J. W. Miller, Carl Manthey, H. Moody, R. J. Haight, S. A. Collins and J. Archie.

The second question was, "What firms have sold goods in your territory?" This matter was discussed by Messrs. Aug. Kringle, Carl Manthey, A. M. Lohr, J. Kaunzner and J. W. Miller.

It was clearly the sense of the meeting that the quarryman and the wholesaler should tote fair

with the retail dealer within his own territory, and the secretary was instructed to write to such parties as had been reported as offending in this particular in no uncertain terms the decision or this convention.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, on motion the convention adjourned for the day.

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

Shortly after 2 o'clock when the delegates came together again, in front of the Park Hotel there was a procession of vehicles and soon the whole monumental party were embarked for a drive through the famous University Park and along the Lake-shore Drive to the cemeteries, which is always the feature of interest to monument gatherings. It was an ideal day because there had been a slight rain over night and there was not a particle of dust. Almost the whole drive was protected by trees on either side of the road. There were beautiful glimpses of the lake, and a place where we watered the horses where a big windmill did all the work and a large percentage of the men got their feet wet in the grass. The drive made a complete circuit of the city, passing along the shores of Lake Monona toward evening, and finally disbanded in good time for dinner.

In the evening at 7:30 a boat had been chartered for a trip across Lake Monona to the picnic grounds at Esther Beach. There was a big dancing pavilion and it became the order of the hour to forget how old we were and nearly everyone enjoyed a brief season tripping the light fantastic. It was all too soon when the boatman blew his whistle and the pleasures of this day were not completed until a new one had begun.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

It was with a feeling of regret that the delegates came together for the last session of the convention. President called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock and Mr. R. J. Haight, of *Monumental News*, addressed the convention upon the subject of "The National Convention Meeting," which had been called in Chicago in September. He stated that a very large number of representative monument men would be present on that occasion, and asked that this association appoint delegates to be present at the Chicago convention. On motion it was decided that all members of the Wisconsin Association attending the national convention be considered as delegates to that meeting.

D. C. Ryan, of Monroe, and the LaCrosse Monumental Works, LaCrosse, made applications for membership in the proper form and were accordingly accepted and admitted as members of the association.

At the president's suggestion the question of freight rates was taken up and the matter was discussed at some length by Messrs. Carl Manthey, Henry Scheele, Jr., and others.

Mr. Armstrong, of Prairie du Chien, remarked that he had had his fling at freight rates as well as every other trouble that could come to a monument man because he was the oldest dealer in the State. He said among other things he had been



MODERN MONUMENT SHOP OF F. M. SCHLIMGEN, MADISON, WIS.



PORTION OF DISPLAY YARD OF F. M. SCHLIMGEN AT MADISON, WIS.

annoyed with agents more than anyone else because his career has been longer than any one. He told a funny anecdote of an agent who once applied to him for a situation and in stating his recommendations said, "I can tell the slickest lie you ever heard." This provoked a laugh, but when Mr. Armstrong stated his reply that it was a rule of his establishment to reserve all such privileges to the management, the matter was made clear. Mr. Armstrong had a circular which he called his principal agent that was read to the association by the secretary.

The question of the bonding of agents was then discussed by Mr. Schlimgen which brought forth remarks from Messrs. Stotzer, Collins, Miller, Zimmerman and Lohr.

At this juncture Mr. Kegler begged leave to introduce Mr. Carl Manthey who had written a poem for the occasion complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Schlimgen, expressive of the appreciation of the association for their untiring efforts in the entertainment of the members.

Mr. Lohr suggested that a committee be appointed to arrange for the program for the Milwaukee meeting. This being the sense of the meeting, the matter was left with the chairman to appoint the committee at a later date.

A rising vote of thanks was extended the Mayor of Madison for his kind words of welcome, to Mr. and Mrs. Schlimgen as representing the monumental interest of the city, to Rock Products and *Monumental News* for their co-operation, and to Miss Carrie Collins for her able assistance to the secretary.

The meeting then adjourned until the annual convention at Milwaukee in February.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Simon Lee, of Stoughton, only arrived in time to attend the closing exercises.

Fred Devoe, of Wausau, showed up a little late but as usual he had something good to say after he arrived.

Misses Carrie and Eva Collins, Miss Devoe, Miss Harris and Miss McCue were the young ladies of the occasion.

The hotel association of Madison showed their appreciation by donating the expenses of the Lake Shore driving party.

Mrs. Fred Devoe, Miss Maude Devoe and little Misses Winifred and Agnes left the convention to spend a month at Long Lake to complete their summer vacation.

Not the least among the enjoyable features of the Madison convention was the participation of the ladies in all the deliberations as well as the entertainment features.

Mr. George Brunte, of Madison, read a paper entitled, "As Others See Us," which gave a comprehensive view of the monumental business from the standpoint of the laymen.

After adjournment most of the party attending the convention visited the State capitol and the University grounds. In this trip they were broken up in groups of threes and fours.

The wholesalers who cater to the Wisconsin trade were well represented and contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion by donating the expenses of the trip on Lake Mendota.

Miss Marguerite McCue made the impromptu occasion in the parlor of the Park Hotel very pleasant by singing a number of popular airs and ballads. She was enthusiastically applauded.

Secretary Collins doesn't like to ride down hill. The story goes that he has been mixed up in a runaway once or twice and it has had the effect of making him just a little bit shy of the down-hill proposition. He does not mind being the principal monument dealer of his section, the mayor of his home city and the secretary of the association all at once, but is one of the fellows that would rather walk than ride.

The splendidly equipped monumental establishment of Fred M. Schlimgen was right across the street from the hall in which the meetings of the convention were held, and he was repeatedly visited by every attendant. Business was not exactly suspended in the establishment, but the interruptions must have created the main feature of the period of the convention. On another page appears a view of a part of the display of finished work and another of the workroom where all the carving and lettering is done.

SOUTHERN MONUMENTAL GRANITE.

Winnsboro Blue, Often Called Southern Westerly, Now Offered to the Trade.

RION, S. C., September 3.—The Winnsboro Granite Co., of this place, proprietors and operators of the well known Winnsboro Quarries present to the monumental trade a high grade granite which they call Winnsboro blue granite. This is often mistaken for the best examples of Westerly, R. I. granite which it resembles more than any other, on account of its extremely fine and uniform texture, the high polish that it takes and the splendid contrast secured in working it up into the finished monument. These quarries have been operated for many years but it was not until the present management secured control that a wide distribution of this splendid material was given to the trade.

The company found it necessary to build fifteen miles of standard gauge railroad at their own expense in order to secure sufficient transportation facilities. Mr. H. B. Hayward, the general

introduced for it can be found upon the Vicksburg battle field, the Antietam battle and other famous monuments including the South Carolina State monument at Chickamauga Park, and the Calhoun monument at Charleston. The Jefferson Davis monument at Richmond, Va., is at the present time being constructed of Winnsboro blue granite of which appears upon this page. Many monument men call this granite Southern Westerly although its proper name is Winnsboro Blue Granite.

The Winnsboro gray granite for bottom bases is just as popular while it enjoys the distinction of having been specified by U. S. Government commissioners in the construction of a large number of public buildings of the highest type. No higher commendation of a structural granite could be expressed than this, for government commissioners have invariably made the practice of specifying quality as the first requisite before any price consideration is taken up.

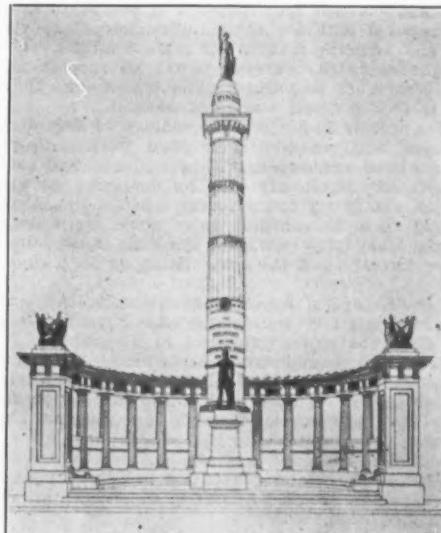
Mr. J. C. Thorn, the assistant manager of the company attended the recent convention of the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association at Chicago, and found no little interest among the leading dealers in the fine polished rough and sawed samples of monumental stock in Winnsboro blue granite he had to exhibit. The quality is in the stone itself, and when presented by Mr. Thorn, a favorable introduction into new territory is assured.

Fine Granite Operation in Wisconsin.

We are showing on this page a quarry view and a view of the main cutting shed of the Pike River Granite Co., at Amberg, Wis. This company owns two tracts of land which are located about one-half mile from Amberg. On one is found a beautiful gray granite, while on the other is found a red. The gray quarry has an opening now of about 300x250 ft. and stone is now being taken out at a depth of 40 feet. This granite is similar to Barre, though it is a little darker and as it takes a high polish it is particularly desirable for monumental stock. The deeper they go in this quarry the better the quality they find, and that which is being taken out now is much superior to any that has ever been shipped before from this quarry.

From the red quarry comes a beautiful red and it is possible to get any sized stock needed from it. The red granite is used to a considerable extent in vaults and buildings. The granite from each quarry is hauled by wagon to the cutting shed a distance of half a mile. Last December the buildings were totally destroyed by fire, but were immediately replaced by new and modern structures. The cutting shed is 140x40 feet. A complete new equipment has been installed, including surfacers, plug drills, one Spiedel's traveling crane, etc. About fifty men are kept busy all the year around.

The sheds are on a line of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and stock can be carried by the crane and loaded on the cars with but little trouble. Thus they are afforded excellent shipping facilities. The company is made up of five stockholders, each of whom is practically interested in the business. The entire output of the plant is marketed by the Pike River Granite Co., and the E. C. Willison Co. Since the organization of the company in 1895 the business has increased by leaps and bounds, and the company will be, within a short time, one of the powers in the granite business in the Middle West. Wisconsin monument dealers will find this company and quarry of particular benefit to them. With a very low freight rate and but a short haul they may be assured of prompt deliveries.



JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT, NOW BEING ERECTED AT RICHMOND, VA.

manager of the company, is an enterprising operator and there is hardly a monumental granite proposition in the south that compares to that of the Winnsboro Granite Co., as far as equipment and the volume of business which they are able to turn out is concerned.

The quantity of stock in these quarries is practically unlimited for although there are a large number of derricks, drills and every other modern equipment, constituting a very large quarry opening the same quality of stock might almost be measured by cubic miles upon the properties owned by the company.

The plant where the cutting department is carried on is equipped with every modern appliance and tool to economize the production of monumental stock and cut and polished Winnsboro is now offered to the trade without limit as to quantity and with quality and prompt shipments cheerfully guaranteed.

Winnsboro blue granite has already been well



MAIN FINISHING PLANT OF PIKE RIVER GRANITE CO. PIKE RIVER GRANITE CO.'S QUARRY AT AMBERG, WIS.

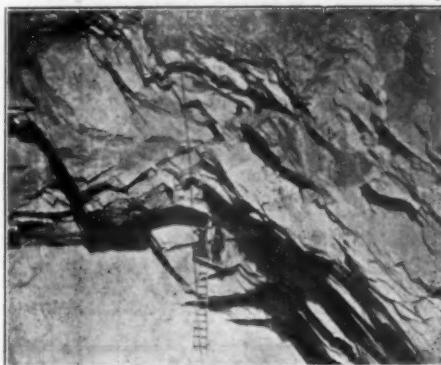
Slate.

Necessity for Prompt Action.

It is a grand thing to know how to do a thing well, but the fellow who does it better than anyone else is the prize-winner. How often do we read the announcement of some new invention, simple in its conception that has completely revolutionized some particular field? A little something that had been right under our nose for years, and we simply satisfy ourselves with the intuitive expression of "Why, I've thought of that many and many a time," and let it go at that.

The slate industry is still in its infancy, and according to the figures of the Geological Survey, published in this issue, it is not a very healthy infant. It is to be hoped, however, that the figures for the calendar year of 1906 will present a very much improved appearance, but in order to strengthen the infant, the producer must provide the nourishment. He must overhaul every part of the anatomy of the subject to see just what portion requires building up, and apply the remedy at once.

One of the serious ailments is the difficulty in quarrying slate. The opening of a quarry offers serious problems even where the commercial value and the grade of facility have been determined by scientific and practical tests. These concern the thickness of the deposit and of the weathered "top," the character of the jointing, the presence



LARGEST OPENING OF THE ROCKMART SLATE CO., AT ROCKMART, GA.

of faults, shear zones and dikes. The questions of drainage, location of dumps, transportation facilities, fuel, and mathematical determination of the points at which supporting walls should be left, are also eminent factors having a serious bearing on the healthy condition of the quarry, and it behoves each and every producer representing a unit in the production of this wonderful material to devote time, energy and patience to the working out of the best, the very best methods in each and every branch pertaining to slate, starting with the material in its natural bed and following it not only to the car upon which it is loaded at the quarry, but until it is in place in its finished condition in the outer world.

Correspondence schools have done much for the clerk, bookkeeper, stenographer, mechanical engineer, tradesman, and others in strengthening them with the information they lacked. The trade paper stands in the same position toward the industry it represents, as does the correspondence school to the individual scholar. Put yourself in touch with it; ask for any little thing that appeals to you as requisite to put the finished touch on any branch of your business. A little suggestion or question lays the foundation for higher thought, and enables you to understand not only what is the best method of accomplishing the desired result, but why it is the best. Try it on.

The Slatington Peach Bottom Slate Co. has been incorporated at Slatington, Pa., with a capital of \$5,000.00. Mr. David F. Hughes, of Wilkesbarre, is interested.

Slate Industry of the United States.

The following extract from the U. S. Geological Survey, may be of interest to our readers:

"Of the five years from 1901 to 1905, the year 1903 shows the greatest value for the slate output in the United States. For some years previous to 1903 there was a steady increase in the slate production owing to general activity in building trades and to the large quantities of slate exported to Great Britain because of a protracted strike in the Welsh quarry district. In 1903 the increase in the slate output in this country, especially of roofing slate, was checked by labor trouble in the building trades, by decreased export trade due to partial settlement of the strikes in Wales, and to the importation into English markets of small sizes of cheaper French roofing slates. These same causes produced a continued decrease of the output in both 1904 and 1905, although there is but a small difference in the total values for the two years, these figures being \$5,617,195.00 in 1904, and \$5,496,207.00 in 1905, a decrease of \$120,988.00 in 1905."

"Pennsylvania and Vermont, the states having the largest output, showed the greatest decrease in value. The other States, California, Georgia, Maine, Maryland and Virginia, increased, and New York and Arkansas decreased in value output. New Jersey having no production in 1904, reported an output in 1905, and Tennessee and Utah, having small outputs in 1904, reported no outputs in 1905."

This is a most deplorable state of affairs in an industry of the magnitude of the slate industry, and the figures given argue more forcefully than words for the necessity of the thorough exploitation of the many possibilities of slate in the various forms to which it is particularly adapted.

A Busy Slate Quarry.

ROCKMART, GA., September 3.—The largest slate quarry in the South now in operation is located near here. Mr. Robt. H. Brown, who is the president and treasurer is in charge of the general office which is located at 221 Century Building, Atlanta, Ga. Capt. Thomas Evans is the superintendent of the plant and is located at Rockmart. The quarries are among the oldest and best known in the entire South and have been in operation for many years. They have three openings, the largest of which is 175 feet in depth, a photograph of which is shown on this page. All the slate quarried at the present time is dark gray in color, very similar to Bangor, Pa., slate, there being a red slate on the same property which they are not working at present. Slate is very easy to quarry, as it is very soft. The supply is practically inexhaustible and the output has never been pushed.

After the slate comes from the quarries in large blocks, it is hoisted by derricks to a tramway car and taken to the cut-off saws where it is trimmed into square blocks. These square blocks are split into the necessary thicknesses and then cut into regular sizes and piled on the yard. In one of the pictures will be seen one of the immense blocks on its way to the saw, and another shows the piles of slate in the yard ready for shipment. This slate is of a very high grade and finds a ready market all over the South. They have a mill fully equipped with saw tables, planes and rubbing bed by which they expect to manufacture all kinds of structural work, grave vaults, etc. The mill has not been put in operation yet.



IMMENSE BLOCKS OF SLATE TAKEN FROM THE ROCKMART QUARRIES.

but is almost ready to operate. One of the problems of the quarry has been the disposition of the waste which has accumulated in vast quantities until it is in the way.

Mr. Brown will utilize the waste for the manufacture of common pressed brick. He has samples which were made as tests and there is every reason to believe that this part of the business will in time prove very remunerative. He expects to install a \$50,000.00 plant and employ thirty-five men. The brick made of slate shale are very fine in texture and are extremely hard. They have stood all the tests, and both Mr. Brown and Capt. Evans are very sanguine as to the future of this branch of the business. They expect to have this plant in operation before the winter season sets in. Capt. Evans is a Welchman, and says that when a boy in Wales, he remembers seeing the waste slate being utilized for the purpose of making pottery and other commodities usually made of clay.

Annual Election.

EASTON, PA., August 28.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the East Bangor Consolidated Slate Co., the following were unanimously elected as directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year: William Bray, Henry Short, Jr., East Bangor; P. F. Wood, John P. Wood, Philadelphia; George Givens, E. J. Fox, Easton; William D. Kern, Martin's Creek; Judge G. M. Shipman, Belvidere; S. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, N. J. The following officers were also elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, S. C. Smith; vice-president, John P. Wood; general manager and treasurer, William Bray; secretary, William H. Smith.

The company has had a fairly prosperous season, and the outlook promises well for next season.



PILES OF SLATE READY FOR SHIPMENT AT THE PLANT OF THE ROCKMART COMPANY.

Progressing Rapidly.

NORTHFIELD, VT., August 25.—Work at the black slate quarries is progressing rapidly. A new 95 foot derrick from Oregon with a lifting capacity of 30,000 tons is now on the way; two new engines, one for hoisting and one for running the machinery have been added. These with the installation of five new saws, add greatly to the many improvements. New buildings are in course of construction and the new No. 2 quarry will be a model one in all its details.

Additional Power.

DELTA, PA., August 27.—Extensive improvements are being made at the quarry of the Proctor Slate Co. Four large poles, two on either side of the quarry have been erected which will support two 1,200 ft. cables for the carrying of the rubbish from the old banks. Two self-dumping hoisters and additional power have been installed, and it is thought the employees will have work throughout the entire winter.

The Fairview Slate Co. has been incorporated at Slatington, Pa., to do a general slate quarrying and finishing business. The capital stock of the new organization is \$5,000.00. Those interested are S. B. Costenbader and others.

Side Talk.

A New Air Compressor.

The accompanying engravings illustrate a new type of Sullivan air compressors, which is particularly suited to the requirements of mines and quarries, as well as for industrial purposes of various kinds. This machine is of the duplex pattern, and is built in several combinations of steam and air cylinders, also for belt and power drive. The dominant feature of these various types is the box frame, with housing, which forms a tight enclosure about the crank discs, main bearings, eccentrics, connecting rods and crossheads. This housing excludes dust and dirt, and permits the use of a system of self-lubrication of the principal working parts. As shown in the sectional view, an oil well is provided in each frame, in which the lower edges of the crank discs are immersed. The oil clinging to the discs is removed by scrapers in contact with their upper edges, and thence conveyed, by means of a storage chamber and suitable pipes, to the main journals, crank pins, eccentrics and crosshead guides, being finally returned to the well by gravity to be used again. These machines require the minimum of attention and care, as it is necessary to add oil to the wells only at long intervals.

These compressors are very compactly and substantially built. All sizes except those of largest capacity are mounted on a heavy sub-base, in which the intercooler and steam reheater (on cross compound machines) are situated. The frames are of the heavy duty type or tangie pattern, with long bearings on the base, securing rigidity, and maintenance of correct alignment of working parts.

The steam valve gear is controlled by a Meyer adjustable cut-off, the throttle being regulated by a sensitive steam and air governor.

The air cylinders are not cored out, but instead, separate liners are forced into the castings, thus precluding shrinkage strains. The space between the liner and the cylinder forms the water jacket, and outside of this again is the air inlet passage. Incoming air is thus admitted to the cylinder without contact with heated walls.

The air cylinder heads are also water jacketed, and in two stage compressors, an efficient intercooler is provided, consisting of a nest of cold water tubes, made of copper, with those cold surfaces the air is forced to come into intimate contact in passing from the low to the high pressure cylinder.

The inlet valves on all air cylinders are of the semi-rotary or Corliss type, and are moved by steel valve stems, connected by adjustable connecting rods to independent eccentrics on the engine shaft. The moving parts start from and arrive at the ends of their travel with a slow and easy motion, but at the points of opening and closing of the valves, these parts attain their greatest speed; it is thus possible for the valves to remain open during the entire stroke, allowing the cylinder to fill with air at barometric pressure, and trapping it instantly before the piston begins its return.

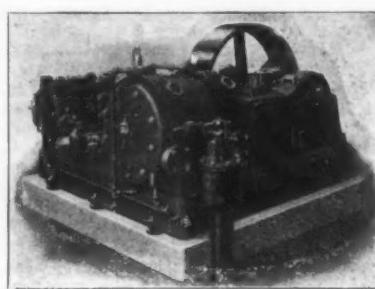
The valves themselves are made of close-grained semi-steel, of large diameter, fitted with accuracy. Provision is made to permit a thin film of air to get behind the closed valve, pressing the cutting edges to the seat, and making the valve tight against leakage. The valve stems have T-shaped heads on their inner ends, carefully planed and fitted to the slots in the ends of the valves. The attachment is such that the valves are free to follow up wear automatically without hindrance from the stems. These valves may be removed through the back bonnets without disturbing the setting of the valve gear. This valve gear is simple, strong and durable, is positive and reliable in action, and insures high volumetric efficiency.

The discharge valves are placed radially on top of the cylinder head castings. They are set with removable seats in shallow ports or pockets, as shown in the sectional view of the class ma-

chine referred to above, at a sufficient distance from the ends of the cylinder so that the piston travels completely past the openings to these pockets, at each end of the stroke, thereby reducing clearance to the smallest amount possible. These valves are of the poppet type, internally guided on cast iron plugs and held to their seats by light spring steel springs. They are seated in bronze cages, readily removable by unscrewing the valve plug. As shown by the sectional view, they are completely surrounded by water jackets, in order to reduce the temperature of the air at its terminal pressure.

All working parts are constructed of materials which experience has shown to be best suited for their respective purposes, and all parts of the machines are readily accessible for inspection or repair.

These air compressors are built in capacities ranging from 100 to 2,600 cubic feet of free air per minute. The makers, the Sullivan Machinery Co., of Chicago, state that they have erected large additions at their works at Claremont, N. H., for the proper manufacture of this type of compressor.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COMPRESSOR.

Pneumatic Tool Catalogue.

We are in receipt of Catalogue No. 19, issued by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., of Chicago, Ill. This publication is especially devoted to the Keller pneumatic stone tools, which are finding an ever increasing favor among stone operators in all branches of the industry. This catalogue is replete with views of these tools in operation on some of the most delicate and artistic jobs possible.

Pneumatic tools have become an indispensable adjunct to every quarry operator, stone cutter or monument dealer, who values his business, and desires to progress as rapidly as his competitor. These tools are vitally essential and in purchasing the same care must be given to selecting the best makes.

The Keller tools have long been known for their many good points, and the increasing demand attests their merit. Write the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., for a copy of this attractive publication.

The New Albany Manufacturing Co., New Albany, Ind., manufacturers of stone planers, traveling cranes and a full line of stone working tools for the equipment of the stone mill, state that they have had a very satisfactory business by reason of the unusual activity in the stone line of buildings this season. Among the recent equipments that have been furnished is a new gang saw mill and electric traveler for Mr. Albert Welbem, 825 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La. They have also shipped two of their latest improved Hoosier screw feed gauges to the Garrison Quarries, Ltd., at Tyndal, Manitoba. This is the third order these people have received from Manitoba, the repetition of the orders showing that the machinery already shipped has proven profitable where it has been in use.

Slate and stone working machinery has a well known reputation when shipped from the machine shops of the Ruggles Machine Co., of Poultney, Vt. They have been specialists in this line for over fifty years, especially catering to the slate, stone, soapstone and sandstone lines. They manufacture planers, sawing machinery, drills, etc.

The Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, Ind., whose Chicago sales office have for several years past been in suites 900-902 Fisher Building, will, upon completion of the new Fisher Building in November, increase their present rather cramped quarters by the addition of several larger offices. Mr. Frank H. Baker, connected with the Atlas for over twenty years, will continue at the head of its Chicago organization.

The final report covering the investigations during 1904, at the Fuel Testing Plant at St. Louis, Mo., under the U. S. Geological Survey, has been published by the government and is now ready for distribution. The report will appear in three volumes as Professional Paper No. 48, and will be distributed free of charge. Persons desiring copies of the report should apply for the same to a member of Congress from their district, or to a Senator from their state.

Wanted and For Sale

One insertion, 25c a line; Two insertions, 50c a line; Three consecutive insertions with no change in the composition, 85c a line. Count eight words to a line; add two lines for a head.

WANTED—HELP.

A HAND TO LETTER AND CAPVE MARBLE— Regular job for first class, reliable man; one who can later granite preferred. Address WM. ADAMS & SON, Lexington, Ky.

A PRACTICAL Quarryman to take entire charge of crushed stone plant in southern New England. Only thoroughly competent man need apply. State experience and references. S. 1, care Rock Products.

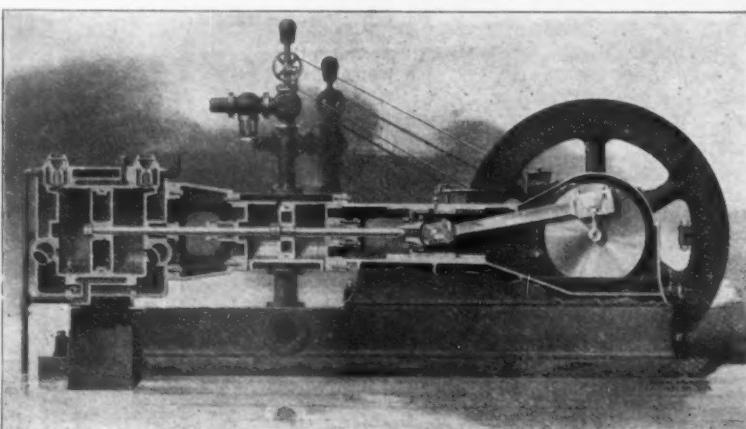
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GRAY MARBLE QUARRY—The best undeveloped gray quarry in Tennessee; close to railroad; quantity abundant; color unsurpassed. Any one meaning business address W. C. MORTIMER, Friendsville, Tenn.

WANTED—MACHINERY.

ONE SECOND HAND Stone Planer. B. N. ARQUITT & SONS, Farley, Ohio.



THE NEW TYPE OF SULLIVAN AIR COMPRESSOR.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS—Second hand, belt or steam. Will sell cheap. No reasonable offer refused. Address W. S. FAIRHURST, 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

ONE INGERSOLL-SERGEANT DRILL—No. B 32, with all fittings; in A 1 condition. STANDARD LIME CO., Kendrick, Fla.

PULSOMETER PUMPS and extra parts, fives and eights. Heavy 6 in. Syracuse centrifugal pump and fittings, boilers, engines. Address MASLIN'S 165 First St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Winnsboro Granite Company,
RION, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Quarried at Amberg, Wisconsin

FINEST GRAY GRANITE IN THE UNITED STATES

Dark Gray in Color, Perfect Texture, takes Very High Polish and has the Highest Amount of Contrast.

Shipped to points in the Middle West by a shorter haul than any other Monumental Granite.

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Dallett Plug Drill
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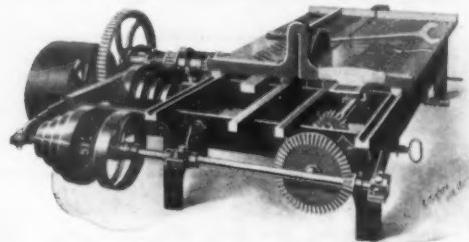
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Crushing Plant with contract for 100,000 cubic yards of R. R. ballast at good price. Want to sell on account of death of practical partner.

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Care of Rock Products.

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ROUGH OR FINISHED STOCK
BUILDING WORK FOR
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PAVING, MONUMENTAL WORK.
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By W. T. EATON, Treas.

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Miracle Double Staggered

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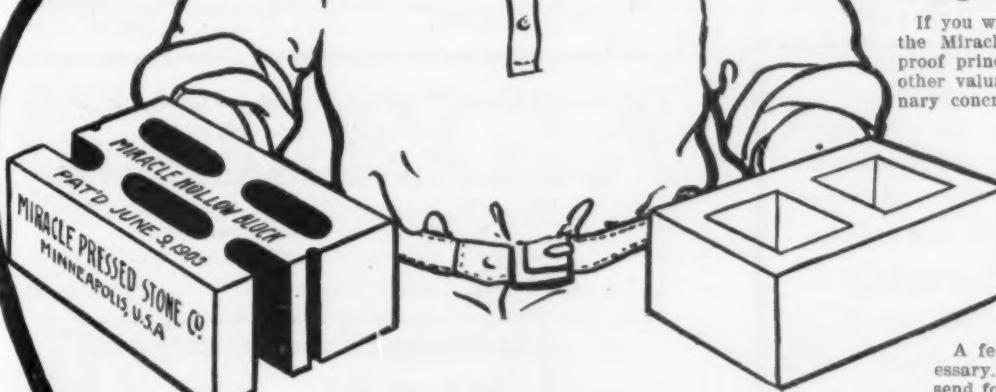
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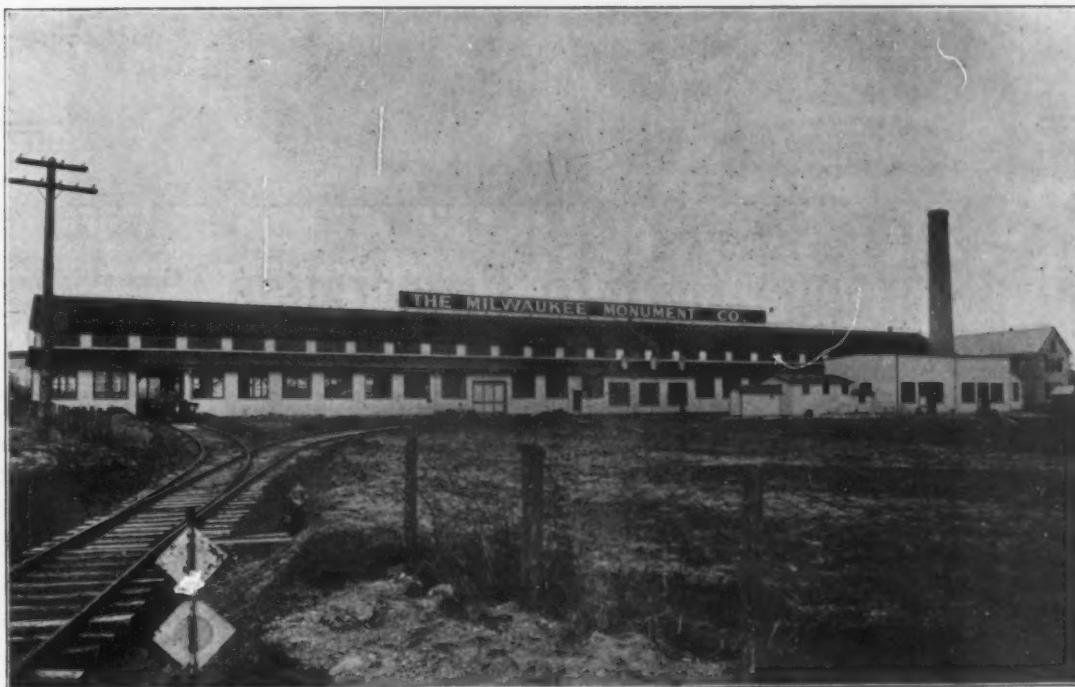
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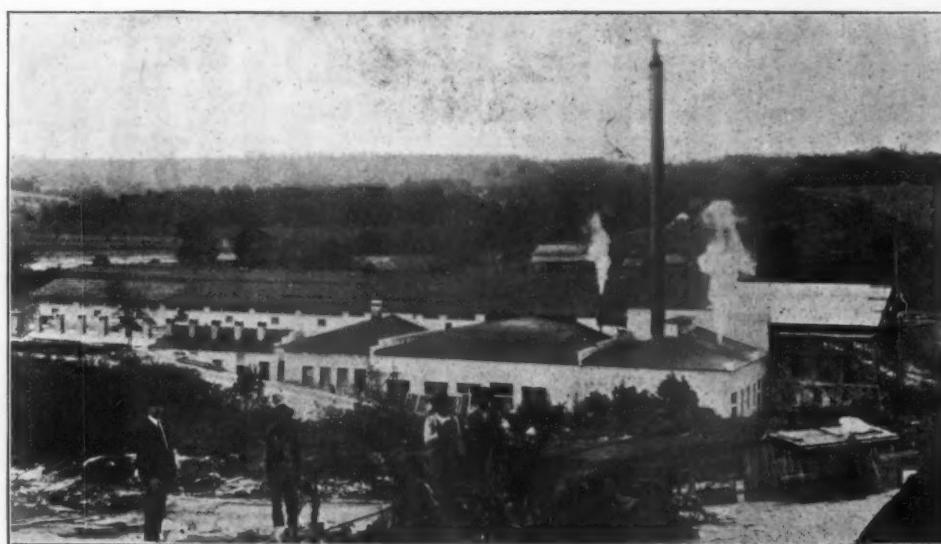
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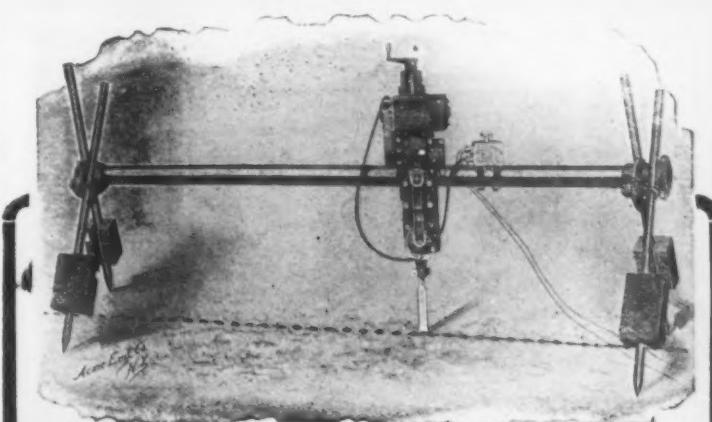
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Grans, rubstones, wheels, and all other carborundum products. Carborundum is the most rapid cutting abrasive known.

DAVID MOWAT'S SCOTCH STEEL SHOT.

The secret in making steel shot is the tempering. If it is too soft it will flatten and go to mud, if it is too hard it will roll under the wheels and saws, but if it is tempered right it will cut from the start to the finish. We guarantee Mowat's Scotch Steel Shot to be just right.

MARVELOUS PUTTY POWDER.

It will buff marble and granite in one-half the time of any other putty powder, is twice the bulk of other putty powders on the market, and requires no more in bulk, consequently goes twice as far.

HAND POLISHERS KIT.

We put up an outfit, including everything necessary to polish granite by hand, and give full instructions how to use the material. Price \$8.00 f. o. b. cars Montpelier.

REVERSIBLE FELT BUFFERS

Are far superior to all other buffers and save two-thirds the time.

Price list and samples on application.

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Any Dimensions
Furnished to Limit
of Transportation.

Stock for
Large Work
a Specialty.



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We have just purchased the entire Cutting Plant of McDonald Cutler & Co. including their good will. This big plant, with shed room 318 feet long, five polishing machines and all modern equipment, greatly increases our capacity and we want your business. Always ask us for prices when buying Barre work.

In order to introduce our work, we will make a special price for the next sixty days on the accompanying design. Send for price.

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Successors to McDONALD, CUTLER & CO.

Specialty
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Accompanying cut
represents our
class of work. Bottom
base is 6 ft.
3 in. square.

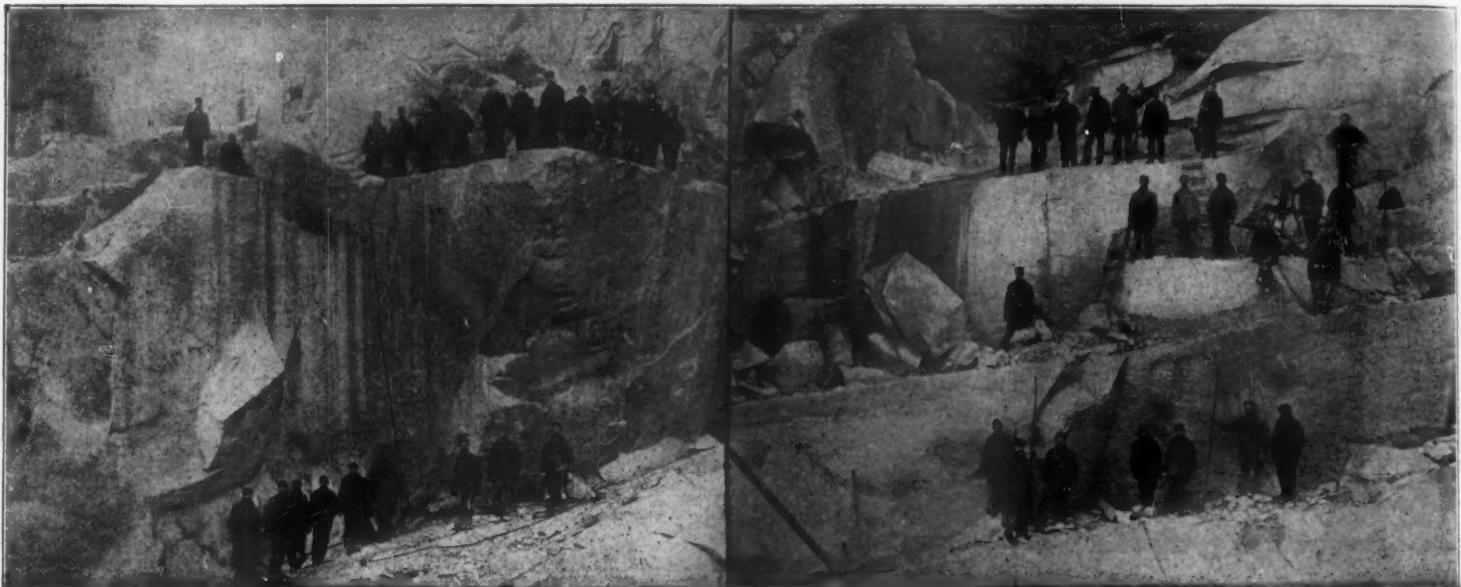
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Dallett Plug Drills

CONSOLIDATED QUARRY COMPANY
BARRIE, VERMONT

June 22, 1908.

Thos. H. Dallett Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

As requested by your Mr. Pittin, we write you in regard to the action of the Dallett Improved Plug Drill, during the demonstration at our Innes & Cracker's Quarry today.

The Drill was operated by our Mr. Robert B. Arthur, in the presence of Mr. John G. McLeod, and the writer, and we are pleased to advise, that the average time it took to drill holes 5/8" diameter, by 4-1/4" deep, was 15 seconds each. Mr. Arthur advised us that the Drill is remarkably easy on the operator. We have had several Drills tried at our Quarry, and we are pleased to state that up to the present time, your Drill gave the most satisfactory demonstration, that we have had.

You certainly are to be congratulated on producing a Drill of this quality, and we wish you success.

Yours very truly,

CONSOLIDATED QUARRY CO.,
John McDonald, Pres.

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For Itself.

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Tons of Fox Island Granite for
Monumental and Building Work
at Extraordinary Prices :: :: ::

I have bought all the exterior granite work on the Cook County Court House which has just been torn down, and have in my yard ready for shipment many tons of granite admirably adapted to many uses in building, decorative and monumental construction. It is the well-known Fox Island, Me., gray and red granite and immense blocks, slabs, and columns of almost any desire size may be had. The columns are all polished, and the other pieces partly polished. A special feature of the lot that will interest monument men is a collection of

100 Polished Columns

That may be built up into shafts or used separately. They are nine feet high and about three feet in diameter, polished and ready for use. Stones suitable for bases, caps, dies and vertical courses for vaults in many sizes and shapes. An endless variety suitable for almost any situation in building work. A rough classification of some of the material includes the following: Polished Columns (9-0x3-0 and 12-3x1-6), Bases and Capitals for Columns, Base Courses, Polished Slabs, Pilasters, Dies, Lintels, Coping, Platforms, Blocks polished on three sides as large as 4-10x10-8x4-4, Polished Slabs 12-0x5-9x1-3. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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Office 167 Dearborn Street
Main Salesroom and Yard, 35th & Wentworth Ave.

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J. K. PIRIE

Proprietor of the Quarry formerly known as

THE WELLS, LAMSON & CO., DARK QUARRY, Graniteville, Vt.

I have been in the company known as Wells, Lamson & Co. for 21 years and had the personal supervision of this quarry during that period.



Rough stock furnished to the limit of transportation.

Stock squared and polished for the trade.

Only five quarries in Barre producing dark granite and mine is second to none.



Among the important contracts for which the Granite was supplied from my quarry, are the following:

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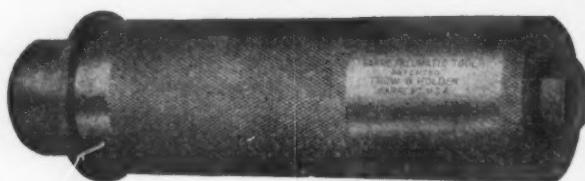
Soldiers and Sailors Monument, erected at Kokomo, Ind.

Soldiers Monument, at Wellsboro, Pa.

Polished Columns and Carved Capitals for Mausoleum, erected by John L. Ficcd, at San Francisco, Cal.

Monument erected to Hon. A. B. Martin, at Lynn, Mass. One of the finest private monuments in New England

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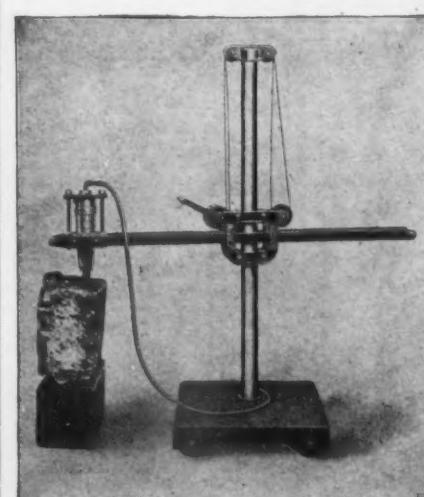
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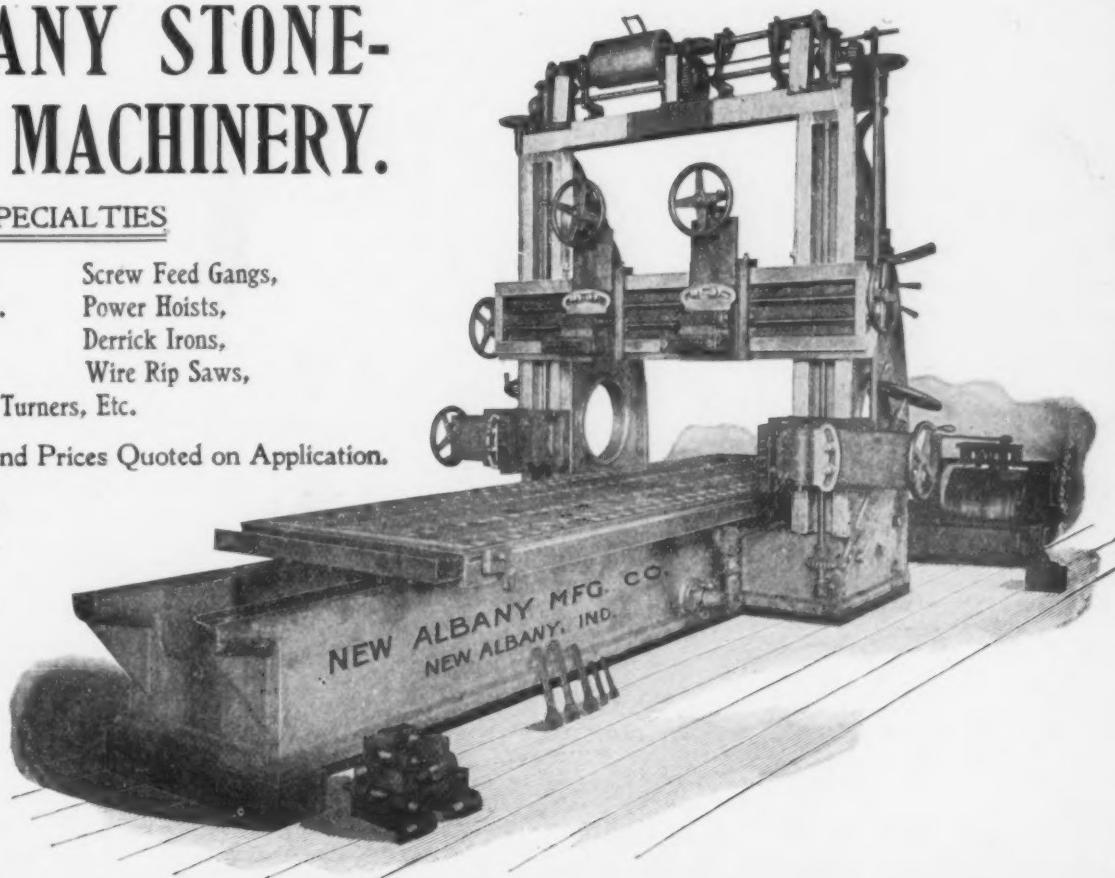
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Circular Matter Furnished and Prices Quoted on Application.

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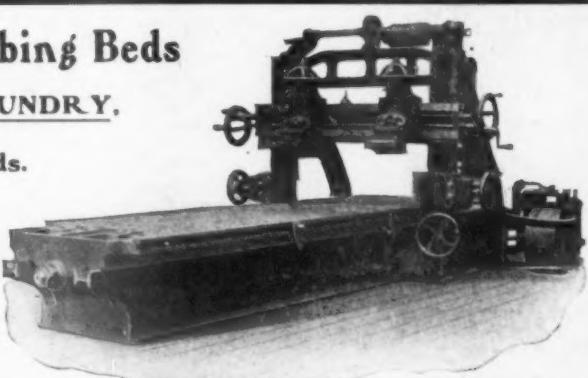


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Regular Planers with Four Heads.
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